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# Most Complete
# COMMERCIAL
# COLLECTION
*of this kind*
# In the World

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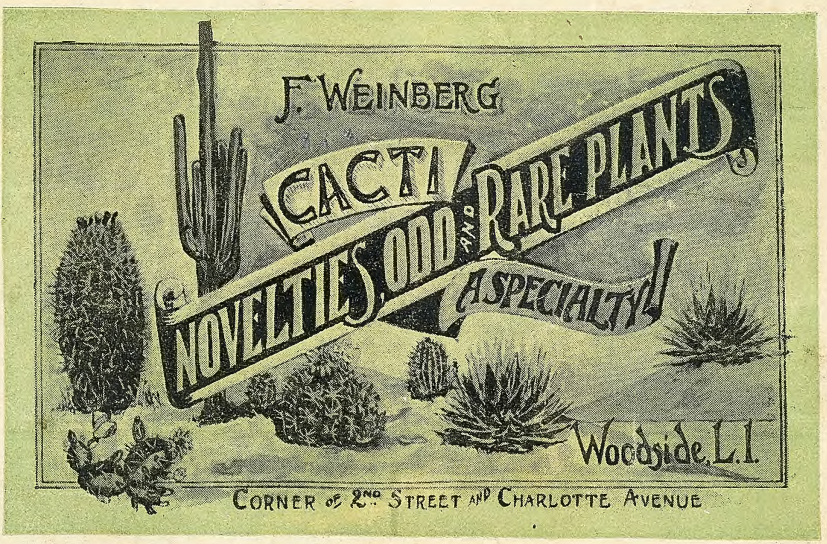
F. WEINBERG
CACTI
NOVELTIES, ODD AND RARE PLANTS
A SPECIALTY!
Woodside, L.I.
CORNER OF 2ND STREET AND CHARLOTTE AVENUE

ND

LOGED

# IMPORT
*and*
# EXPORT

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SHOUT
SHARE
IT

YW
.E44

LARGE imports annually, of any possible variety, having special collectors in nearly all parts of the world, and being in touch with first class horticultural establishments in Europe. I am able to supply almost any known variety. My collection comprises guaranteed of over 100,000 plants in more than 1200 varieties.

## COLLECTIONS FOR BEGINNERS

Importing only in large quantities, always of from 100 to 500 and even 1000 of one kind, and, therefore, having at all times a large supply on hand, I offer: twelve most satisfactory plants of Cactus, Succulents and novelties. My selection for $1.00, or 25 all different and every one correctly labeled by express for $3.50. These are all good, sound and healthy plants and well rooted.

PRICES FOR CACTI AND SUCCULENTS IN
LARGE QUANTITIES
FOR THE PURPOSE OF

### PARK DECORATION
OR
### ORNAMENTAL CARPET BEDDING

ON APPLICATION

# Introductory

It is only after mature deliberation and in response to many requests from friends and patrons, that I have concluded to issue a catalogue of plants, which are in many ways the most interesting in the entire range of the floral kingdom.

Broadly speaking I refer to the succulents, which in their many groups include the *cactus, aloes, agaves, euphorbias, haworthias, stapelias, gasterias, mesembrianthemums, echeveria, etc., etc.,* and in the infinite variety of form, habit of growth and character of inflorescens, displayed by the hundreds of varieties which make up the groups, present all the characteristics of the entire balance of the floral kingdom, besides many singular characteristics peculiar to themselves.

In sturdiness of growth, beauty of flower and variety of form, the cactus are far in the lead of their kindred dwellers in arid lands, while nearly all the members of the various groups have in their long struggle for existence under adverse conditions attained a tenacity of life, which makes them especially desirable plants for house culture.

To the amateur who, though dwelling in the suburbs, may possess but little knowledge and less facilities for proper cultivation, these plants possess unequaled advantages in their ability to withstand neglect or even absolute abuse, while on the other hand no plants respond more generously to intelligent care.

Window shelves filled with cactus.
Copyright by F. Weinberg.

At all stages of growth, they attract attention and interest, and the beauty of blossom of very many varieties is unsurpassed.

Contrary to the general belief many, one may almost say the majority, are profuse and regular, while some are even persistent bloomers.

To the skilled horticulturist they offer infinite possibilities of new and valuable varieties in the readiness with which they submit to grafting and cross fertilizations, while to the student they present a broad and almost untouched field of exploration and research in which many species, unknown to science, must yet remain to be discovered.

**Accuracy of Description** in the catalogue of plants is of vital importance alike to the amateur or student, and quite as much so to the fancier who finds his chief delight in the rarity of the specimens or the completeness of his collections.—*It has been my aim to list no varieties* whose description and name cannot be absolutely relied upon, or where any doubt may exist, to give, possible or actual, customers the benefit of that doubt and allow them to use their own judgment of the desirability of the plant.

*My plants have won* **first prizes, gold and silver medals,** *also numerous certificates of merit and diplomas, wherever shown.*

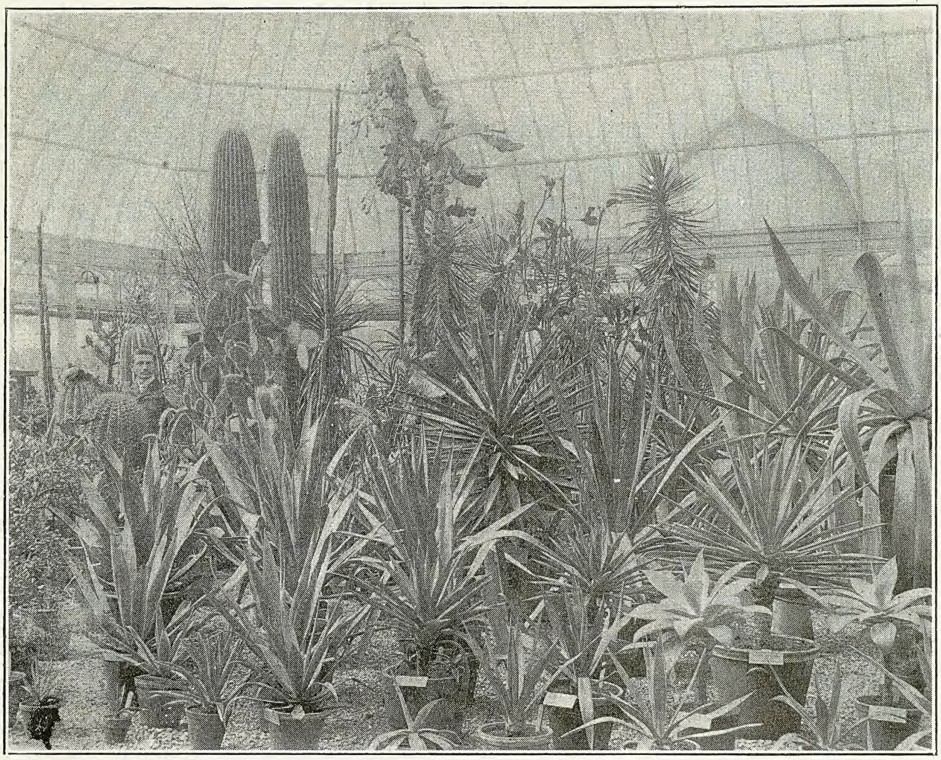
In conclusion, I wish to thank the many generous patrons who have enabled me to advance, what was begun as a study in pastime, into the field of business, to an extent, that has allowed me to continue, what has proved to be a most enticing study and one which will unquestionably prove as interesting to any lover of the beauties of the floral world, who may perhaps be attracted to it, by this, or some like modest catalogue or manual.

F. WEINBERG,
SECOND STREET AND CHARLOTTE AVE.,
WOODSIDE, L. I.

* * *

EXTRACT from *"American Gardening,"* May 22, 1901, and Annual Reports of the *"Horticultural Society"* of *New York,* May, 1900 to May, 1902:

May 12-13, 1901—first Annual Exhibition. .............. the *New York Botanical Garden,* also staging a goodly number; from the latter source also came a collection of flowering trees and shrubs and a display of cacti and succulent plants ocupying about one hundred and fifty square feet of bench space. But it was to *Mr. F. Weinberg of Woodside, L. I.,* that the FIRST PRIZE and CHIEF HONORS for cacti and succulents were awarded. He had a similarly large display, some hundreds of plants, and no duplicates in the lot —a REMARKABLE COLLECTION and in the BEST of CONDITION...............



## NOMENCLATURE OF PLANTS IN THIS CATALOGUE.

The system of NOMENCLATURE, approved by *Professor Dr. Karl Schumann of Berlin, Germany,* in his *"Monographia Cactacearum,"* *Dr. Weber of Paris, France,* and the *"German Cactus Society,"* has been used throughout in the naming of cactus, while nomenclature in use at the *"Kew garden" of London,* and the *"New York Botanical Garden"* is followed strictly in the naming of the remaining plants, more commonly designated by the general term: *"succulents." Echeverias* and their like (*crassulaceae*) are named in the system of *Dr. J. N. Rose of Washington, D. C.,* and *Dr. N. L. Britton of New York.*

I dislike exceedingly, and am much opposed to, catalogues which do not represent stock on hand, but are merely an ennumeration on paper of all known cacti, the same species, in many instances, appearing under three and more names.

Plants marked with ? (question mark) I cannot guarantee for correct name, as they are either new introduction and have not flowered with me as yet, to search for correct name, or else where there is a dispute in the "nomenclature."

# A VISIT TO OUR GREENHOUSES

To customers and their friends we extend a hearty *"welcome"* any day including Sunday. There are always *many objects of interest* to be seen, and a personal inspection of the various valuable collections is solicited.—All *cars and elevated railroad* of New York City transfer to Thirty-fourth Street Ferry. Crossing 34th Street ferry, take FLUSHING VIA JACKSON AVE. car, which will bring you, after a twelve-minutes ride, to Second Street, Woodside.

# Conditions Upon Which we Conduct Business

**The prices** given in this list are for *well-developed* plants, of a *character* suitable for shipping, and well worth paying express or freight charges upon! We wish particularly to state, however, that of nearly every item we have larger, also *exhibition plants,* and upon receipt of inquiries, we are always glad to send full details as to any specimens desired, giving height, diameter, number of heads or branches, etc. In succulents, particularly, our stock includes many noble specimens and oddities, obviously not properly mentionable in a catalogue, concerning which we are always ready to send complete information.

**Photos (unmounted)** of cacti as well as succulents will be furnished at cost price of five cents each, and it will be far better to select from photos than from reproduction of woodcuts,made up from fixed drawings, generally found in catalogues of those kind of plants.

In the **prices quoted** I would say that, while I have endeavored to confine myself to the lowest possible figures at which the various plants could be successfully handled, I have not descended to the petty trick of trying to attract customers by the offer of rare plants or such as are so slow of growth or reproduction as to be necessarily expensive, at prices at which no *reputable dealer* could possibly furnish them.

As for instance: *Mam. lasiacantha* is generally listed at from twenty cents to fifty cents. I would be willing to buy any quantity at one dollar each. This plant is one of the rarest Mamillaria's, and I am quite sure that not a half dozen of those plants could be found in private collections of the United States. The one generally offered under this name is *Mam. plumosa.*

*Cereus grandiflorus* is of such slow growth, only making a shoot of from six to twelve inches every season, that it is impossible for any grower to sell or offer them at from fifteen cents up.—The very common *Opuntia leucotricha* is always listed under the catching name of *O. Senilis,* on account of their gray-white bristles or spines. The true Opuntia Senilis, which is the quite rare *O. crinifera* also *O. Scheeri* (crinifera, meaning hair carrying), having pure white hair as fine as silk, instead of spines, the older joints being so covered with them that the plant itself hardly can be seen. The more or less common *Haworthia attenuata* generally goes under name of *H. Margaritifera.* While the former may make of from six to twelve offsets during a season, it may take the latter of from one to five years to make one or two new offsprings. Therefore, you will see that no reputable dealer could offer H. Margaritifera at from fifteen to thirty-five cents each. Of such occurance I could name many more, but, space being limited, it will be enough said with above.

All **plants listed** in this catalogue are well rooted and established plants free from insects and being at least six months to one year in my possession before sent out to customers, therefore, it is well worth to pay a trifle more than for fresh imported plants. I always have a fair supply of all listed plants in stock, and in no case will I send **substitutes** unless so ordered should I be out of one or another variety.

Should plants not prove satisfactory, they may be returned and other plants will be sent, or else money will be returned, minus express charges.

**All inquiries** for information only, will be cheerfully answered, but request that postage should be inclosed for reply.

Parties who wish to have their *plants labeled* may send them, with numbers attached to each plant, cutting, offset or flowers, but all packages, parcels or boxes must be prepayed, and postage or expressage must accompany them, should said plants, etc., be returned.

## DIRECTION FOR ORDERING.

*All purchasers* are requested, when ordering by mail or otherwise, to give *their* **proper address** and directions whereto and how they desire their orders shipped—whether by freight or express; if there is any choice of routes, name the one preferred. When not advised how to ship, we exercise our own judgment, and forward to the best advantage of the purchaser.

**New customers** and persons unknown to us, are kindly requested to accompany their orders, either with post-office or express money order, or draft on New York or with satisfactory references. Small sums may be sent in stamps or registered letter. No plants will be sent C. O. D. unless one-third of the amount is sent with the order to guarantee express charges.

**All orders are carefully packed** for shipment, so that they can be sent all over the globe with perfect safety. Our close proximity to New York City enables us to ship by any of the very many routes entering the Metropolis. *No charge for packing or cases!*

**Safe arrival assured.** We guarantee the safe arrival of all plants **"sent by express."** Should anything be injured in transit we would urge our customers to notify us at once on receipt of the goods, and, in every case, send us a list of what has been damaged, so that we can replace them without delay. If they arrive in good condition our responsibility ceases, and if from inattention or other causes they fail and complaint is then made, we cannot replace them. Plants sent otherwise than by express are at the risk of the purchaser!

**Shipping facilities** via "Long Island" or "National" Express Co. by which customers receive *"twenty per cent. discount;"* freight via Long Island Railroad, which transfers in Long Island City or New York to any freight line.

Address all orders and communications to:

F. WEINBERG,
SECOND STREET AND CHARLOTTE AVE.,
WOODSIDE, L. I., N. Y.

Correspondence en Francais. Deutsche Correspondance.

## GENERAL CULTURAL DIRECTION.

Air, light and good drainage, either grown in pots or, if planted out, is what Cactus and the like plants of a succulent character should have in the first instance.

## SOIL.

My own experience of fifteen years has convinced me that about three parts of good garden soil, one part leaf mould, one part of sand and one part of old lime rubbish, ashes or finely crushed bricks or broken pots, well mixed together, is about the best allaround soil for such plants in general, while for the globular species, especially echinocactus, a mixture of two parts of ordinary loam and one part of sand, will suit them best, which, especially for the larger plants, should be as coarse as possible.

## FERTILIZER.

Cacti, especially the pilocereus and globular species, are rather slow growers and cannot be forced to make a rapid growth, therefore no fertilizer whatever should be used in growing them. Old cereus, of the climbing varieties, also Phyllocactus and Epiphyllums, may be benefited by an occasional watering with diluted cow or sheep manure, before or during flowering period.

## TEMPERATURE.

Most all cacti can be stored away in the cellar or other convenient place during winter, and a temperature of about forty degrees will hold them in a dormant state, but then they should be kept very dry. From April on the temperature can never be too high for them. During the hot summer Phyllocactus, Rhipsalis and Epiphyllums, should be somewhat protected from the hot sun rays.

## WATERING

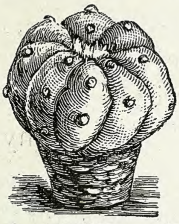
cacti, the soil must never be allowed to get in a stagnant, saturated condition, or the strongest plant will soon die; a little water every day will soon make the soil sour, therefore water your plants well and thoroughly, and, when the soil gets dry, water again. When growing outside in the open ground, they will need no watering at all, as the rain will supply them with all the water they need.

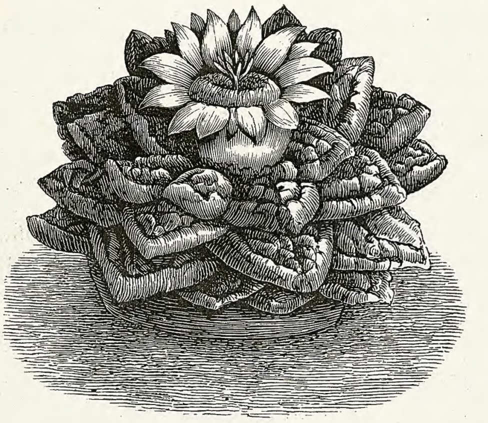
The *cultural requirements* of the different varieties of cacti and other succulents may more conveniently be referred to under the description of the different species or families.

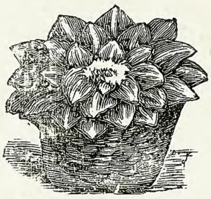
## INSECTS.

In large collections, cactus, as well as other plants, will sometimes be attacked by insects, such as "scales," "mealy bug," "red spider," etc.

When mealy bugs or scales first appear they can easily be removed with a small pointed stick, small stiff brush or by syringing with clear water, soap sud or tobacco solution. "Thrip" is a quite troublesome very minute, black, flylike, little insect, only attacking the Phyllocactus. The "mealy bug" resembling small lumps of cotton and must be checked as soon as possible, as they increase rapidly. "Scales" resemble small brown or black raised lumps, and easily removed with a small stiff brush or pointed stick. While all insecticides which are on the market are more or less very good if properly applied to, I would strongly recommend, especially for "mealy bug," my preparation as described on page 56


A. Williamsii.


The living rock.
A. fissuratum.

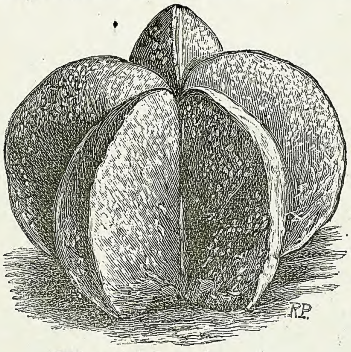

A Kotschubeyanum.

## ANHALONIUM, Lem. ARIOCARPUS, Scheidw.

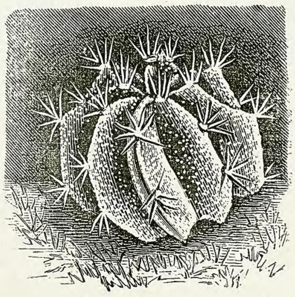
Dumpling or turnip cactus, living rock, seven stars, etc.

They represent an altogether different appearance from any other cactus, having a brownish-gray color, resembling more or less a rosette, carved from sandstone or granite. Planted in a rather loame soil, mixed with about one-third of gravel or powdered bricks and a little old lime rubbish, they will flourish well and bloom year after year. Avoid hot sun.

| Anhalonium. | | Anhalonium. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| fissuratum | .15 to 1.00 | retusum | .50 to 1.00 |
| Lewinii (echc.) | .35 to 1.00 | trigonum | .50 to 1.00 |
| Korschubeyanum | 1.00 | Williamsii (echinocactus) | .25 to .75 |



The bishophood.
A. myriostigma.


A. ornatus.

✓

## ASTROPHYTUM, Lem.—Star Cactus or Bishop Hood.

This variety really belongs to the echinocactus but distinct from the latter by their even shapes and sharp ridges (like on bishop hood) which are either spineless or set with flexible or a few stout spines. All are high priced in collections—and very rare, especially the hybreds, of which "Abt Beguin" is noted in his successfull crossing and raising of such.

| Astrophytum. | | Astrophytum. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| capricornus (ec.) | .50 to 1.50 | ornatus | 1.00 to 5.00 |
| myriostigma | .50 to 2.50 | " var. glabrescens | 1.00 to 5.00 |

Prices and description of hybreds on application.

## CEREUS, Mill.—Latin: Wax Candle—Torch Cactus.

The cereus easily leads all the other varied families of cactus in beauty of flower, variety of form, and universal interest to both amateurs and florist.

Among the one hundred and fifty or more species, which comprise the family, are plants varying in size from the Cereus tuberosus (E. Cereus), its slender recumbent branches, twelve to eighteen inches high and scarce the diameter of a lead pencil, to the giant columns of the C. giganteus rising twenty to thirty feet above the sandy plains of Arizona and frequently bearing many upright branches like an imense candelabra.

A few are epiphitic and may be grown on sections of peat or tree fern, like the orchids. Very many are of upright habit, their fluted columns straight as an arrow, ever pointed upward. Others are of recumbent habit, making rapid progress and rooting at frequent intervals if unrestrained.

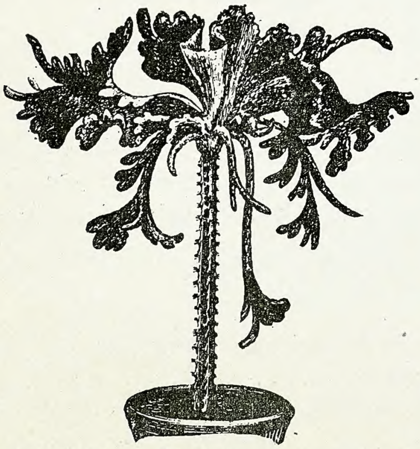
In this family are found the largest and showiest of both the night and day bloomers. Many of them submit readily to grafting and cross fertilization, and all may be handled with less discomfort than others. Some being nearly devoid of spines, while the spines of the best armed of the family are prominent enough to be readily avoided.

To the many beautiful natural bloomers has been added numbers of exceptionally attractive hybreds.

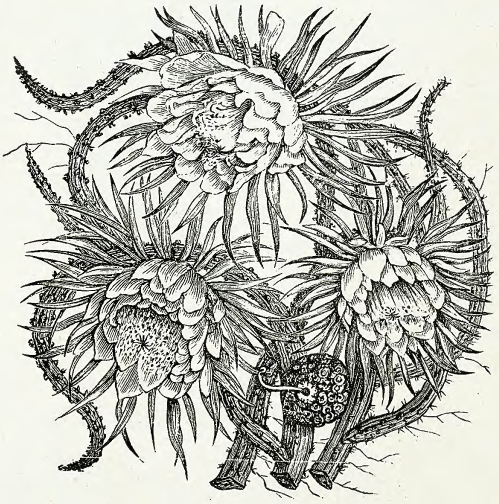
Cuttings will root freely in coarse sand, and a plant, raised from a cutting of the previous years growth, and growing in a rather small pot, will in two to three years, when potbound, flower, one year after another.

### Cereus.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amecaensis .......... | .50 to 2.50 |
| azureus ............... | .50 to 2.50 |
| Baumannii ............ | .50 to 7.50 |
| baxaniensis ............ | .25 to 2.50 |
| Boeckmannii .......... | .15 to 7.50 |
| Bonplandii ............ | .25 to 2.50 |
| Bridgesii ............. | 1.00 to 10.00 |



C. flagelliformis cristata grafted.



C. grandiflorus (true).

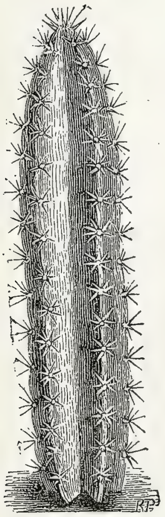
| | |
|---|---|
| chalybaeus ........... | 1.00 to 10.00 |
| Coccineus, see Martianus. | |
| coerulescens .......... | .75 to 10.00 |
| colubrinus, see Serpentinus. | |
| Dumortieri ........... | 1.00 to 5.00 |
| eburneus ........... | 2.00 to 10.00 |
| Emoryi .............. | .25 to 1.00 |

## CEREUS.

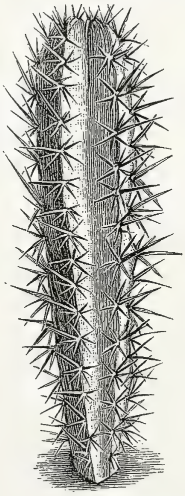
| | |
|---|---|
| euphorbioides ......... | .75 to 2.50 |
| extensus ............... | .50 to 5.00 |

C. nycticalis.

| | |
|---|---|
| flagelliformis .......... | .15 to 2.50 |
| “ ...... grafted ... | .50 to 2.50 |
| “ cristata .......... | .50 to 2.50 |
| “ cristata grafted ... | .75 to 7.50 |
| “ hybrid leptophis .. | .35 to 2.00 |
| “ hybrid Mallisonii. | .35 to 2.50 |
| “ hybrid splendens.. | .50 to 7.50 |
| Forbesii ............... | .75 to 2.50 |
| formosus .............. | .35 to 5.00 |
| “ monstruosa ...... | .50 to 5.00 |
| “ “ grafted ..... | .75 to 7.50 |



C. Hankeanus.

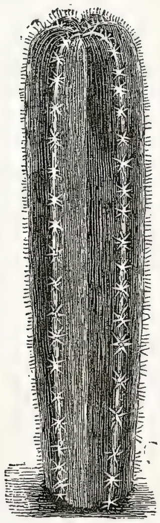


Jamacaru.

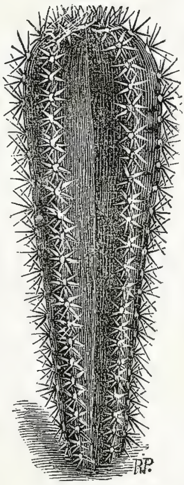
| | |
|---|---|
| gemmatus, see marginatus. | |
| geometrizans .......... | .45 to 10.00 |
| giganteus ............. | 1.00 to 25.00 |
| grandiflorus (true)..... | .50 to 10.00 |
| grandiflorus maynardii.. | .50 to 5.00 |

## CEREUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| grandis ............... | .50 to 10.00 |
| Greggii ............... | 1.00 to 3.50 |
| Gongalezii ........... | .50 to 10.00 |
| gummosus ........... | .35 to 7.50 |
| hamatus ............... | .15 to 7.50 |
| Hankeanus ........... | .50 to 15.00 |
| Jamacaru ............. | .75 to 15.00 |
| Jusbertii .............. | .75 to 5.00 |
| lageniformis, see Bridgesii. | |
| lepidotus ............. | .50 to 5.00 |
| MacDonaldiae ......... | .15 to 10.00 |
| macrogonus .......... | .75 to 10.00 |
| marginatus ........... | .50 to 10.00 |
| Martinii .............. | .15 to 2.00 |

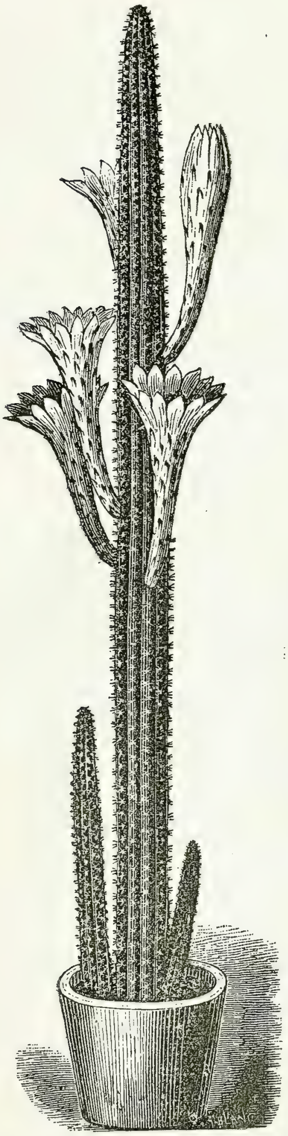


C. marginatus.



C. Peruvinanus.

| | |
|---|---|
| monacanthus, see Martinii. | |
| Martianus ............ | .35 to 2.50 |
| Napoleonis ............ | .25 to 12.00 |
| Nickelsii? ............ | 2.00 to 10.00 |
| nycticalis .............. | .15 to 10.00 |
| Ocamponis ........... | .50 to 7.50 |
| pecten arboriginum.... | 2.00 to 10.00 |
| pentagonis, see spinulosus. | |
| Peruvianus .......... | .75 to 10.00 |
| “ longipinus ....... | .75 to 5.00 |
| “ monstruosa ...... | .75 to 25.00 |
| “ longispinus monstruosa ............ | 1.00 to 12.00 |
| Pitahaya ............. | .50 to 5.00 |
| platygonus ........... | .50 to 5.00 |
| Pringlei ............... | 2.50 to 10.00 |
| pugionifer, see geometrizans. | |
| quadricostatus ......... | .35 to 5.00 |
| Queretaroensis ........ | 1.50 to 7.50 |
| repandus ............. | .25 to 5.00 |



C. serpentinus.

Cactus Rockery for the parlor window.
A novel arrangement.

| | |
|---|---|
| rostratus, see hamatus. | |
| Schrankii | .15 to 2.50 |
| serpentinus | .15 to 7.50 |
| Spachianus | .50 to 5.00 |
| speciosus | .35 to 7.50 |
| Spec. Costaricensis | .35 to 10.00 |
| tetragonus | .35 to 7.50 |
| Thurberi | 3.00 to 15.00 |
| tortuosus | .15 to 5.00 |
| triangularis | .15 to 20.00 |
| triangularis gracilis | .25 to 5.00 |
| trigonus | .35 to 5.00 |
| tuberosus (echinocereus) | .35 to 1.50 |
| tuberosus, grafted | .50 to 2.50 |
| variabilis, see baxaniensis. | |
| Weberi | .45 to 5.00 |

cuttings twenty-five per cent. less than above prices.

Other sorts can be supplied at short notice.

6 different varieties, my choice, 75 cents. 12 different varieties, my choice, $2.00.

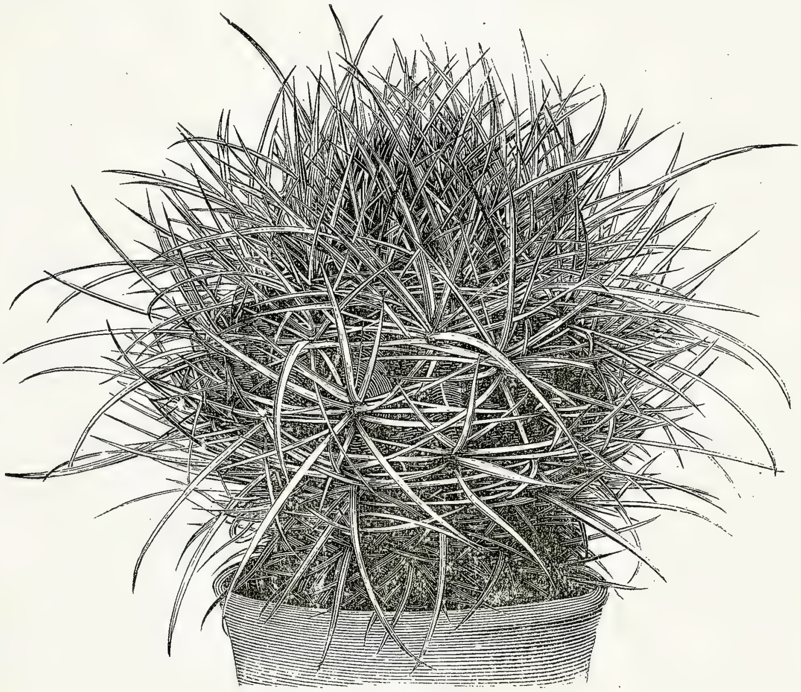
## ECHINOCACTUS, Lk.—Hedgehog Cactus.

All of them are of globular or low flat growth, a few of those, of the var. "thimble cactus" when full grown, are only the size of a small walnut, while the majority will attain large diameter. As their name implies, most of them are generously protected by immense spines and afford some of the most striking specimens in the cactus collection.

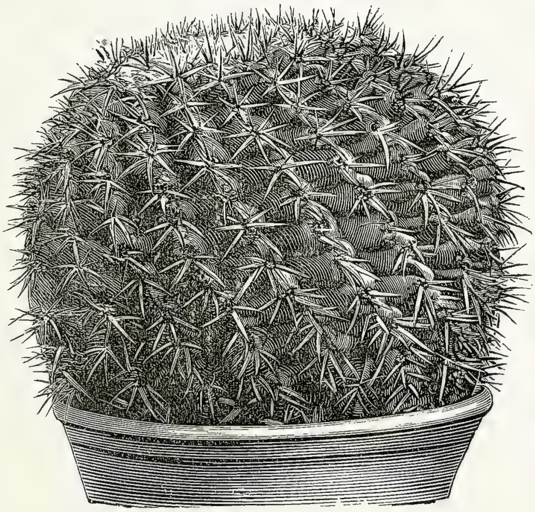
The larger of their kind form great squat plants from one to four feet in diameter, profusely armed with stout, straight or recurved spines up to six inches long, which were frequently utilized by the Indians for fish hooks and needles, etc.

Most of the species are deeply ribbed and spines of all shapes, sizes and of varied colors are exhibited.

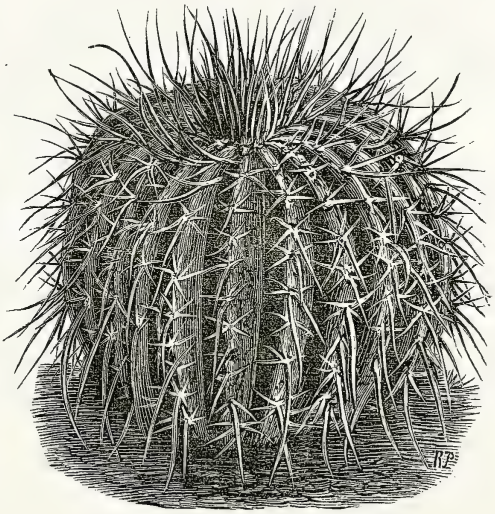
They are all day bloomers, blossoming at the crown, and like to have all the sun they possibly can get. The smallest possible pots, with ample drainage provided for, and a good light sandy soil, will suit them best. Three to six plants planted together into a shallow pan will be still better.



E. C. cylindraceus.



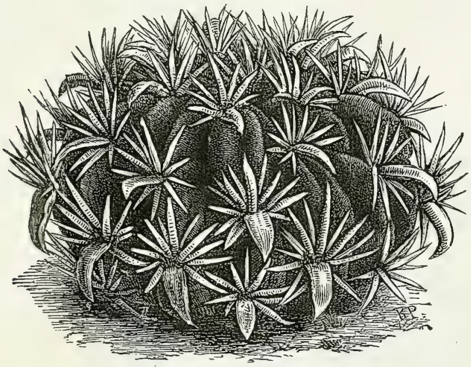
E. C. corynodes.



E. C. nigrispinus.

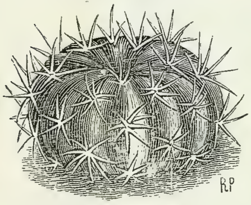
## ECHINOCACTUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| anfractuosus | .35 to 1.00 |
| Beguinii | .50 to 1.00 |
| bicolor | .25 to 1.00 |
| “ albaspina, pure white | .25 to 1.00 |
| “ tricolor | .25 to 1.00 |
| brevihamatus, see Scheeri | |
| capricornis | .40 to 1.50 |
| coptonogonus | .50 to 1.00 |

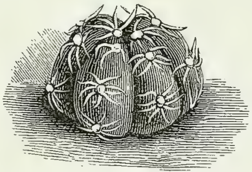


E. C. corniger.

| | |
|---|---|
| corniger | .40 to 2.50 |
| corniger flavispina | .50 to 1.00 |
| corynodes (malacocarpus | 1.25 |
| crispatus (thousand rib) | .25 to 1.00 |
| cylindraceus, large plants only | .75 to 25.00 |
| dasyacantha, see intertextus. | |

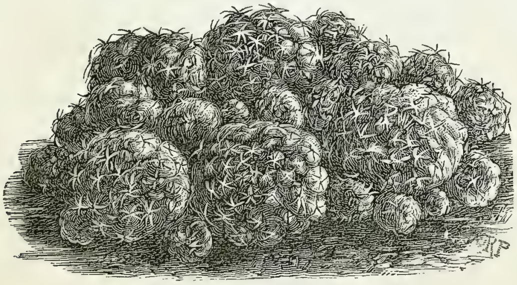


E. C. denudatus. var. Patagonia.



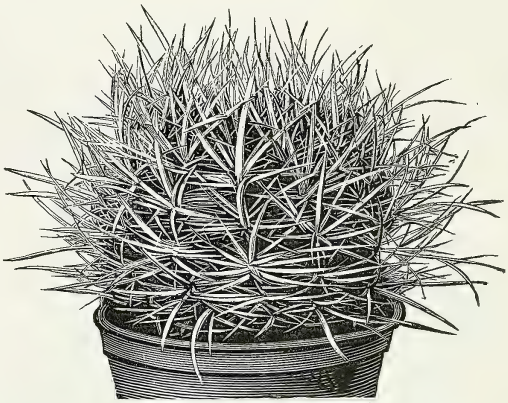
E. C. denudatus.

| | |
|---|---|
| denudatus (spider cactus) | .50 to 2.00 |
| Ehrenbergii | .35 to 1.00 |



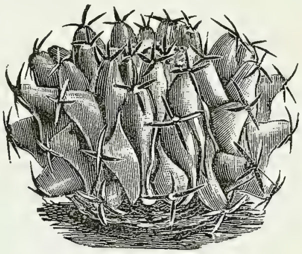
E. C. Grahlianus.

## ECHINOCACTUS.



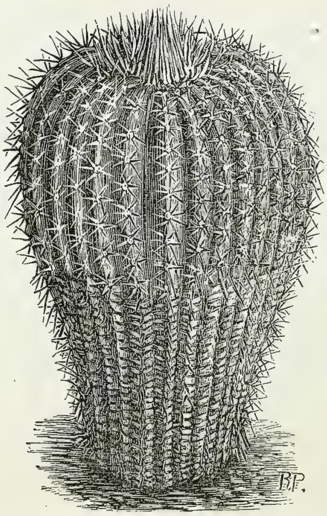
E. C. Lecontei.

| | |
|---|---|
| electracanthus | .50 to 5.00 |
| Emoryi | .50 to 25.00 |
| Emoryi chrysacantha | 1.00 |
| erectocentrus? | .25 to 1.00 |
| Grahlianus | .35 to 2.50 |
| Grossei | .25 to 1.00 |
| Grusonii | .75 to 15.00 |



E. C. lophothele.

| | |
|---|---|
| Haselbergii (very rare) | 1.25 to 5.00 |
| hexaedrophorus | .50 to 1.25 |
| horizonthalonius | .15 to 1.50 |
| “ var. curvispina | .50 to 2.50 |

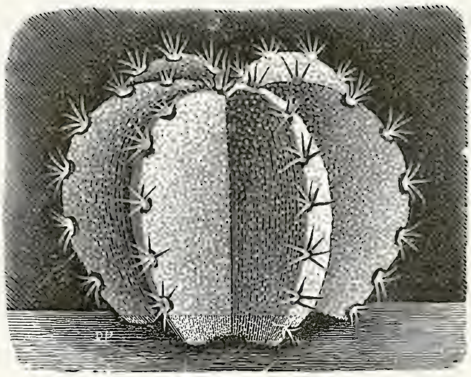


E. C. Schumannianus.

## ECHINOCACTUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| ingens (toothpick) | .75 to 12.00 |
| “ var. helophorus | 1.00 to 5.00 |
| “ var. visnaga | 1.00 to 10.00 |
| intertextus | .15 to .50 |
| intertextus var. dasyacantha | .15 to .50 |
| Johnsonii | .50 to 2.50 |
| Lenninghausii | 1.00 to 20.00 |
| longihamatus | .35 to 15.00 |
| “ crassispina | .40 to 1.50 |
| “ sinuata | .25 to 1.00 |
| lophothele | .50 to 1.50 |
| minusculus | .50 to 1.00 |

## ECHINOCACTUS.

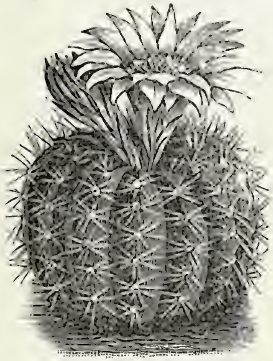


E. C. Ornatus, hybred.

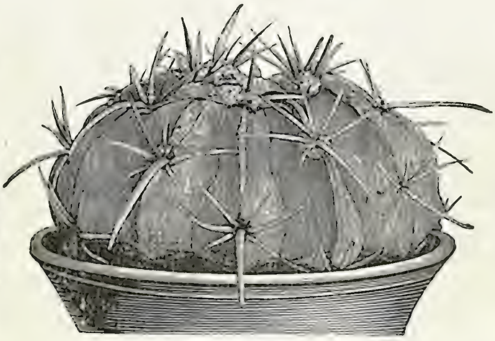
ECHINOCACTUS
SCOPA CANDIDA

Copyright by F. Weinberg.

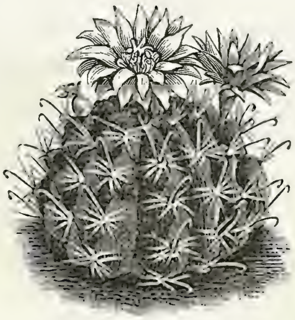
| | |
|---|---|
| multicostatus | .35 to 1.00 |
| nigrispina | .50 |
| obvallatus | .25 to 1.00 |
| Ornatus | 1.50 to 10.00 |



E. C. Ottonis.



E. C. Texensis.



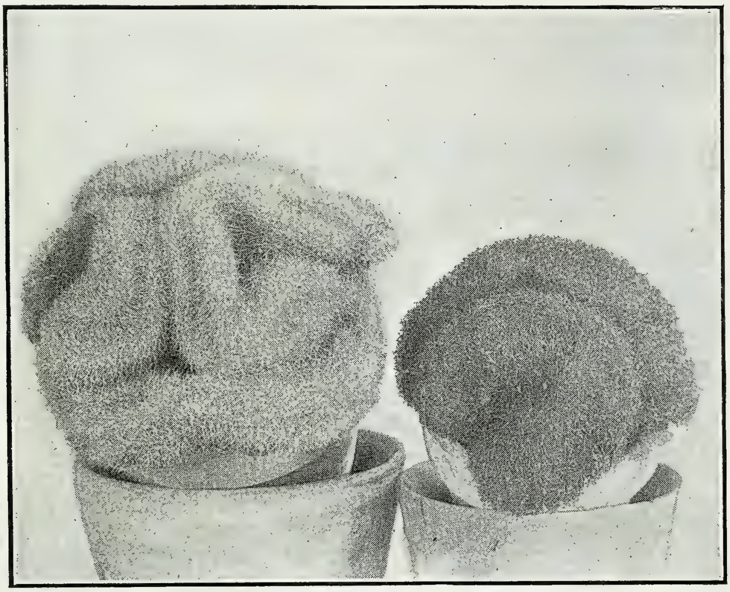
E. C. setispinus.

### Echinocactus.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ottonis | .50 to 1.00 |
| polycephalus | 1.00 to 10.00 |
| polycephalus var. xeranthemoides | 1.25 to 15.00 |
| recurvus | .50 to 3.00 |
| Rinconadensis | 1.00 |
| Scheeri | .35 to 1.50 |
| Scheeri var. brevihamatus | .40 to 1.50 |

### Echinocactus.

| | |
|---|---|
| tetracentrus | .50 to 1.00 |
| tetraxiphus | .45 to 1.50 |
| Texensis | .15 to 1.50 |
| turbiniformis | 1.00 to 1.50 |
| Vanderaeyi | .25 to 1.00 |
| viridescens (single) | .15 |
| " (cluster) | .35 to 1.00 |
| visnaga, see ingens. | |



E. C. Simpsonii cristata.
Copyright by F. Weinberg.

| | |
|---|---|
| Schumannianus | .50 to 1.00 |
| scopa | 1.50 to 10.00 |
| scopa cristata | 2.50 to 25.00 |
| setispinus | .15 to .75 |
| Simpsonii (single and clusters) | .15 to 5.00 |
| " var. minor | .15 to .50 |
| " var. albaspina | .35 to 1.00 |

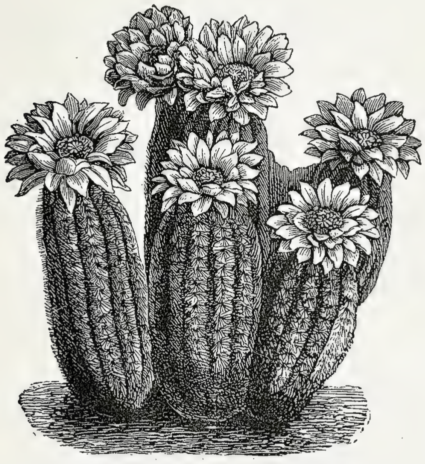
| | |
|---|---|
| Wislizeni (fishhook) | .75 to 25.00 |
| " var. alba spina | .75 to 25.00 |
| " var. decipiens | .50 to 20.00 |
| " var Lecontei | .75 to 25.00 |
| 12 Echinocactus, my choice | 2.50 |
| 25 Echinocactus, my choice | 5.00 |

## ECHINOCEREUS, Eng.

Regarding form, shape, etc., they stand between the cereus and echinocactus. They never attain the height of the cereus, but forming more or less large clusters. Characteristic and easily distinguished from both cereus and echinocactus by their soft, fleshy nature of the stem which, if cut, seems of a similar texture all through, with little or no woody fibre, and always softness of the ribs, outside shell or bark, usually branching and very spiney, the spines, however, do not penetrate the skin of the hands when handling them. Flowers are quite large and produced from the sides of the stem. A very sandy soil and little water are the chief points in growing them on their own roots, otherwise good, in fact better, results are obtained by grafting them on to cereus or peireskia.

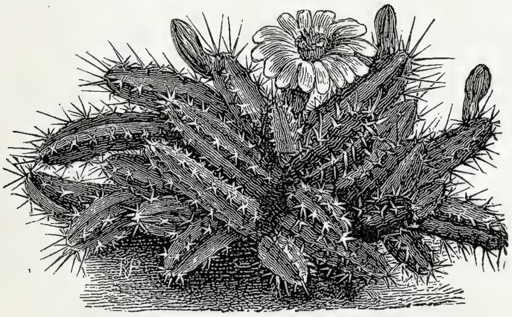
### ECHINOCEREUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Berlandieri | .10 to .50 |
| Blankii | .50 to 1.00 |
| caespitosus, see pectinatus. | |



E. C. pectinatus var. caespitosus.

| | |
|---|---|
| cinerascens | .35 to .50 |
| ctenoides | .50 |
| dasyacanthus | .15 to .50 |

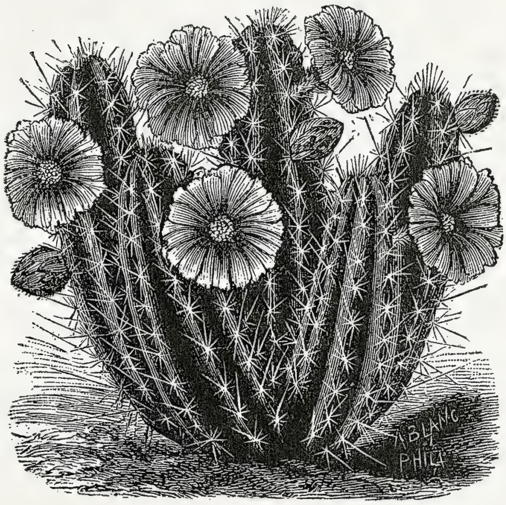


E. C. procumbens.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ehrenbergii | .20 to .50 |
| Engelmannii | .35 to 1.00 |
| " var. albispina | .35 to 1.00 |
| " var. variegata | .35 to 1.00 |
| enneacanthus | .15 to .50 |

### ECHINOCEREUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fendleri | .25 to 1.00 |
| Fendleri, spec. Grand Canyon | .50 to 1.00 |
| Knippelianus | 1.00 |
| Merkeri | .25 to .75 |
| paucispinus | .75 to 2.00 |
| pectinatus | .15 to .75 |
| " var. adusta | .20 to .50 |
| " var. centralis | .20 to .50 |
| " var. rigidissima (rainbow cactus) | .25 to 1.00 |
| " var. caespitosus | .25 to 1.00 |
| " var rufispina | .25 to 1.00 |
| phoeniceus | .25 to 1.00 |
| procumbens | .15 to .75 |



E. C. stramineus.

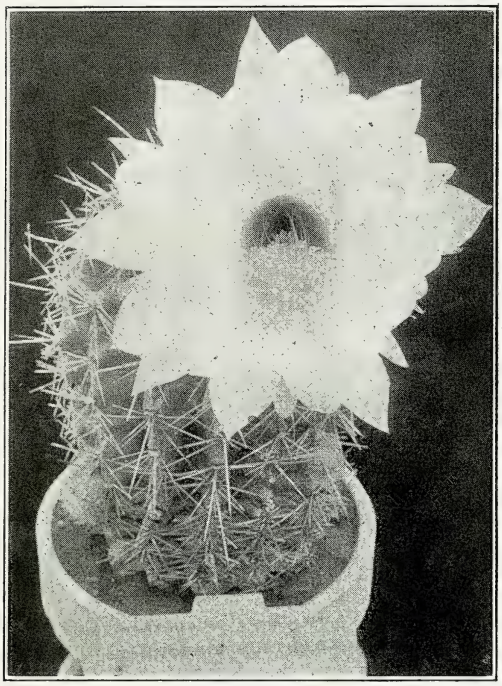
| | |
|---|---|
| Roemeri | .25 to 1.50 |
| stramineus | .25 to 1.50 |
| tuberosus | .25 to 1.50 |
| viridiflorus | .15 to .50 |
| viridiflorus centrespinus | .15 to .50 |

**ECHINOPSIS**, Zucc.—Hedgehog-like or Sea-urchin Cactus.

They afford many very satisfactory plants, are most easily grown, and their "trumpet" shaped flowers, distinctive of the family, are readily produced and beautiful in the extreme. They bloom at night and close the following day in the afternoon. Color of blossoms range from white to varied shades of pink and rose, and some are deliciously fragrant. Small plants have been known to produce blooms larger than the plant which bears them. Those marked with an * are hybreds.

## ECHINOPSIS.

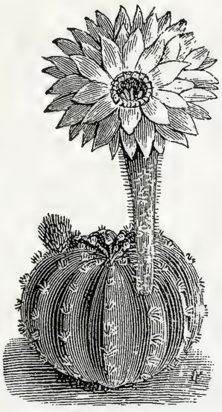
| | |
|---|---|
| Bridgesii | .50 to 2.00 |
| campylacantha | 1.00 to 5.00 |
| cinnabarina | 1.00 to 5.00 |
| *Decaisneana | .25 to 1.00 |
| *Decaisneana fl. rosea | .35 to 1.50 |
| *Duvalli | .25 to 1.00 |



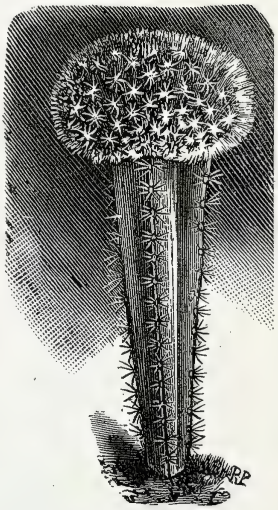
E. multiplex.

| | |
|---|---|
| Eyriesii | .15 to 15.00 |
| Eyriesii cristata (grafted) | 1.50 to 7.50 |
| *Eyriesii fl. rosea | .35 to 5.00 |
| *Eyriesii fl. striata | .50 to 5.00 |
| formosa | .75 to 2.00 |
| formosa albispina | 1.00 to 5.00 |
| gemmata | .35 to 2.50 |
| Huottii | .75 to 2.00 |
| Huotti Bolivio | .75 to 2.00 |
| *hybrida franco | .50 to 2.00 |

## ECHINOPSIS.



E. oxygona.



E. Eyriesii cristata, grafted.

| | |
|---|---|
| *hybrida germania | .50 to 2.00 |
| *imbricata | .25 to 1.00 |
| imbricata cristata | .75 to 5.00 |
| Lagemanni | .35 to 2.00 |
| leucantha | 2.00 to 18.00 |
| *Mulleri | .10 to 25.00 |
| multiplex | .15 to 25.00 |
| “ cristata | .75 to 10.00 |
| “ cossa cristata | .75 to 5.00 |
| “ variegata | .50 to 5.00 |
| oxygona | .35 to 5.00 |
| Pentlandii | .50 to 3.00 |
| Penlandii longispina | .75 to 3.00 |
| Pentlandii tricolor | .75 to 2.50 |
| *Rohlandii | .35 to 2.00 |
| *Rohlandii cristata | 1.00 to 5.00 |
| *triumphans | .35 to 2.50 |
| *triumphans fl. pleno | .35 to 3.00 |
| tubiflora | .35 to 5.00 |
| valida | .50 to 3.00 |
| *Zuccarinii | .25 to 1.00 |

◆

**EPIPHYLLUM**, Pfeiff.—Leaf-on-leaf or Crab Cactus.

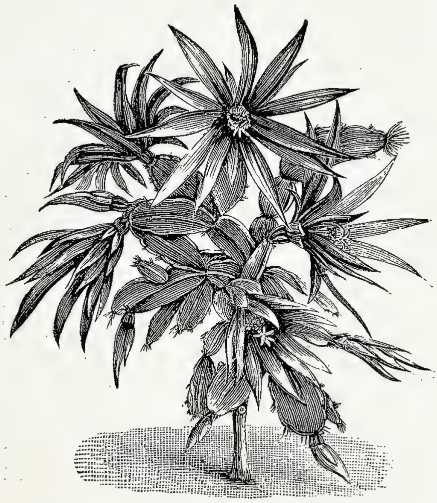
The three only known original varieties, having been increased by crossing with cereus and phyllocactus to some thirty hybreds.

They are fast growers and profuse bloomers, especially when grafted on to peireskia, and are valuable additions to the holiday decoration, as they may be readily so managed as to be at their best during Christmas and Easter week. In color, the blossoms, which will last of from one to three weeks, EPIPHYLLUM.

range from violet and deep crimson to red and delicate light pink. The crab cactus, with its odd clawlike terminal of each short leaflike joint, is included in this family.

Those marked * are originals, the others are hybreds.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Altensteinii, carmine red early flowering | .35 to .75 |
| album violaceum, carmine, white throat | .50 |
| delicatum (new), delicate light pink, extra fine | 1.00 |
| grandiflorum, largeflowering | .45 |
| Gaertneri (Phyllocactus) | .25 to .50 |
| Madame Alfassa, free-flowering carmine | .40 |
| Mackoyanum, bearded cactus | .25 to .50 |
| Mons. E. André, early flowering | .40 |
| multiflorum (see Altensteinii) | |
| purpureum, purple | .45 |
| Ruckerianum, wine red | .40 |
| *Russellianum, purple violet | .15 to .50 |
| salmoenum blood red | .35 |
| spectabile, carmine (November) | .35 |
| *Truncatum, toothed leaves | .25 to .50 |
| violaceum superbum, violet (October) | .50 |



E. Mackoyanum.

Specimen—also grafted plants always on hand. Prices on application.

## MAMILLARIA, Haw.—Breast-wartz Cactus.

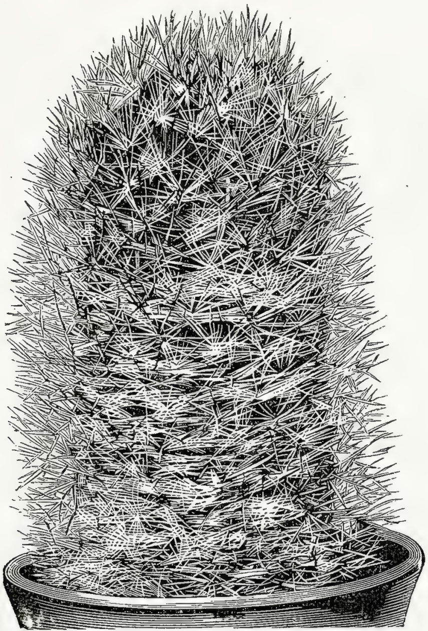
The most varied of the cactus family includes nearly three hundred varieties. They are small and make the daintiest of house plants, and content themselves in the smallest of pots, well adapted for decorative effects in miniature Japanese pots or jardinieres. They are in the main well covered with delicate spines, not prickly, some of silvery white, covering the plant with the daintiest of lace, others are golden-yellow, red, brown in all shades, others again soft and feathery as white as down. Many endure for years as single plant, while others quickly fill a pot with dozens of small globular plants.

The flowers form a circle of inflorescens about the crown and are followed in many instances with tiny red fruits, which endure for many months. Some of these fruits are eatable, and have a market value in their native home.

| MAMILLARIA. | |
|---|---|
| Alversonii, see radiosa. | |
| applanata, see Heyderi. | |
| angularis (fulvispina) | .50 |
| bicolor | .25 to 1.00 |

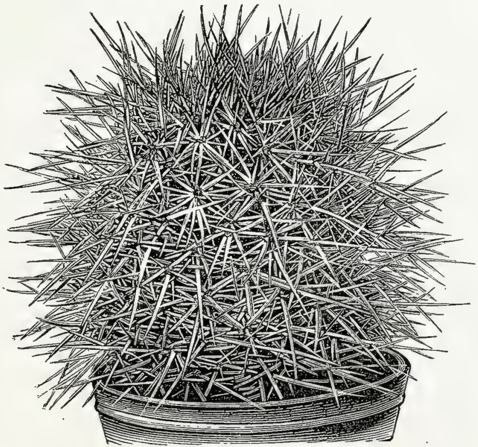
| MAMILLARIA. | |
|---|---|
| Bocasana | .35 to 1.00 |
| candida | .50 to 1.00 |
| caput Medusae | .25 to 1.00 |
| Celsiana (Potosina) | .50 to 1.00 |

## Mamillaria.



Mam. Arizonica.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| centricirrha | .50 to | 1.00 |
| “ var. recurva | .50 to | .75 |
| “ var. longispina | .50 to | 1.00 |
| cirrhifera (mutabilis) | .50 to | 2.50 |
| “ longispina | .50 to | 2.50 |
| crassispina, see rhodantha. | | |
| decipiens | .15 to | .50 |
| dioica. | .35 to | .50 |
| dolichocentra | .35 to | .75 |
| echinata, see elongata. | | |
| echinus, see radians. | | |
| elegans | .25 to | 1.00 |

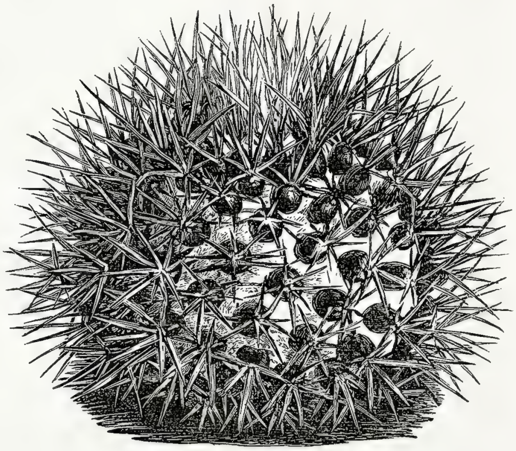


Mam. crassispina.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| elephantidens | .50 to | 1.00 |
| elongata | | .25 |
| “ tenuis | .15 to | .35 |

## Mamillaria.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| elongata stella aurata | .25 to | .50 |
| “ echinata | .15 to | .50 |
| gigantea | .50 to | 2.00 |
| glochidiata | | .50 |
| Goodridgei | .20 to | .50 |
| gracilis | | .25 |
| Grahamii | .15 to | .50 |
| Heeseana | | 1.00 |
| Heyderi | .15 to | .50 |
| Heyderi var. applanata | .15 to | .50 |
| Heyderi var. hemisphaerica | .15. to | .50 |
| impexicoma, see radians. | | |
| lasiacantha, see plumosa. | | |
| lasiacantha var. denudata (true) | | 1.00 |
| Leona, blue spined | .35 to | 1.00 |
| longimamma | | .50 |
| “ var. uberiformis | | .50 |
| macromeris | .35 to | .50 |
| meiacantha | .25 to | .50 |
| micromeris | .25 to | .75 |

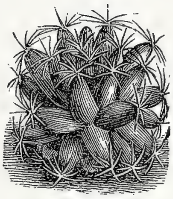


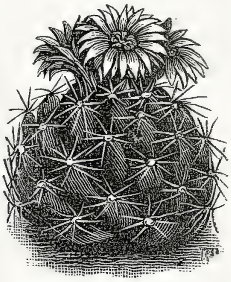
Mam. nivosa.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| minima, see elongata tennis. | | |
| Missouriensis | .15 to | .50 |
| “ var. Nuttallii | .15 to | .50 |
| “ var. vivipara | .20 to | .50 |
| multiceps | .25. | .75 |
| nivea, see bicolor. | | |
| nivea cristata | 1.50 to | 10.00 |
| nivosa | .50 to | 2.50 |
| nogalensis, see recurvata. | | |
| Nuttallii, see Missouriensis. | | |
| Ottonis | 2.00 to | 5.00 |
| Parkinsonii | .75 to | 5.00 |
| pectinata, see radians. | | |
| Pfeifferi, see rhodantha. | | |
| phellosperma | .35 to | 1.00 |

## MAMILLARIA.

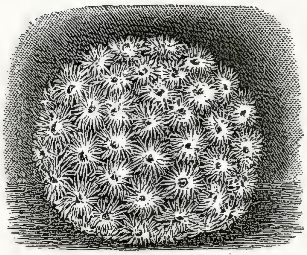
| | |
|---|---|
| plumosa | .15 to 1.00 |
| polythele | .25 to .75 |
| Purpusii | .75 to 2.00 |
| pusilla | .15 to 1.00 |
| pusilla texana | .15 to .35 |
| pusilla mexicana | .15 to .50 |
| pyrrhocephala | .35 to 1.00 |
| radians | .25 to .50 |
| " var. impexicoma | .35 to .50 |
| " var. echinus | .15 to .50 |
| " var. daemonoceras | .25 to .50 |
| " var. sulcata | .20 to .35 |


Mam. decipiens.


Mam. radiosa.

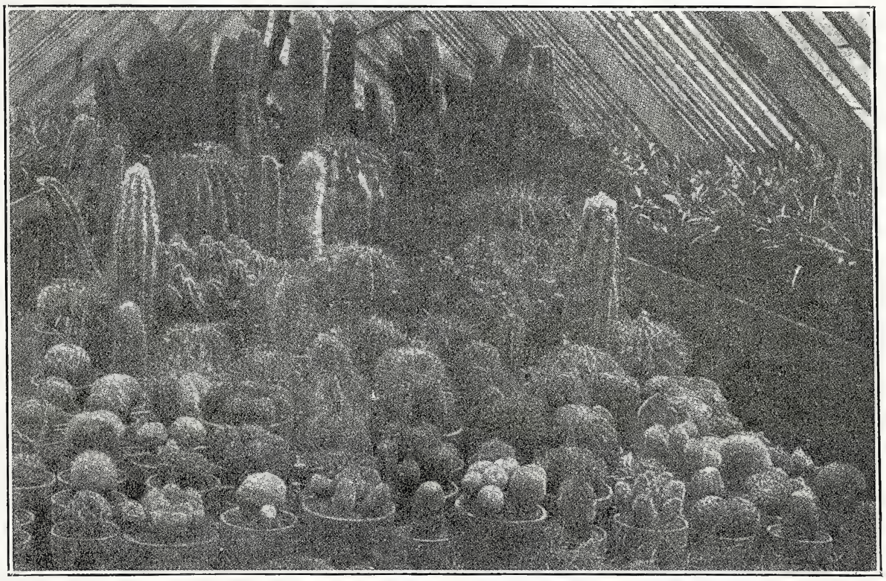
| | |
|---|---|
| radiosa | .15 to .50 |
| radiosa var Arizonica | .15 to .50 |
| radiosa var. Alversonii | .25 to 1.00 |
| recurvata | .50 |
| rhodantha | .35 to .50 |
| " Pfeifferi | .35 to 1.00 |

## MAMILLARIA.


Mam. plumosa.

| | |
|---|---|
| " rubra | .35 to .75 |
| " ruberrima | .35 to .75 |
| " pyramidalis | .35 to 1.00 |
| " crassispina | .35 to 1.25 |
| " sulphurea | .40 to 1.25 |
| sanguinea, see spinosissima. | |
| sempervivi | .50 to 1.25 |
| sphacelata | .50 to 1.25 |
| spinosissima | .50 to 1.00 |
| spinosissima brunea var. Sanguinea | .35 to 1.00 |
| stella aurata, see elongata. | |
| tetrancistra, see phellospherma. | |
| tuberculosa | .35 to 1.00 |
| uberiformis, see longimama. | |
| uncinata | .45 to 1.00 |
| vivipara, see missouriensis. | |
| Wildiana | .25 to 1.50 |
| Zephyranthoides | .25 to 1.00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Six small mamillarias, my choice | $ .75 |
| Twelve small mamillarias, my choice | 1.75 |
| Twenty-five mamillarias, my choice | 5.00 |



## MELOCACTUS, Lk. et Otto.

Turk's cap, Englishmen's or pope's head are popular names that have been applied to these plants, all referring to the peculiar crown on the summit of the stem, a character by which they are easily recognized. Upon this many small red or pink colored flowers are borne. They grow in large quantities near the sea shore on coral or barren rocky districts. They are also found on the mainland in South America, and specimens (clusters) exceeding a yard in diameter often found. Very porous soil, abundant drainage and little water are the chief points requiring attention.

Fine plants one dollar to two dollars and fifty cents each, large ones with cephalium, five dollars to ten dollars.

## OPUNTIA, Mill.—Prickly Pear, Indian Fig.

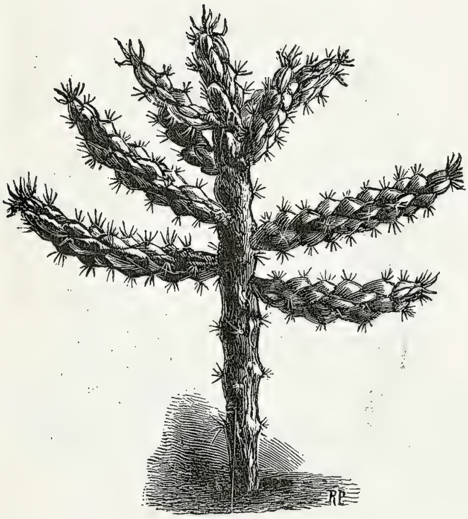
This family have undoubtedly prooved of more service to man than any of the spine-clad race, also they are the best armed against him. In the about one hundred and fifty or more known varieties, all shapes, flat, globular and cylindrical are assumed, and a few are most cruelly or treacherously armed. The small hardy varieties, to be found about New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania States, bear countless, almost microscopic spines, irritating to a degree and difficult to remove from the hand which *carelessly* grasps them. Others bear barb-tipped spines, which penetrate and cling at a touch to the breaking point of the more tender joints of the plant, while others are stiff and keen as a dagger, or thin and flat as a sword blade, and equally keen or harmless. Some of them have no spines at all, or, perhaps, only one or two in the cushion. Some varieties are cultivated for their large, sweet and wholesome fruit, which finds a ready market in the tropical fruit stores. An insect, which infests another, is the basis of the valuable "cochineal" dye. Others are used for fencing, a cactushedge forming effectual barrier to man and beast.

Many of them are among the most attractive of hot-house plants, the red fruits an attractive contrast to the deep green of the plant with their golden or white spines.

The hardy varieties with their profusion of yellow flowers is a valuable addition to the list of plants suitable to the rockery. Nor is there spiny armament to be too much dreaded, for the stouter spined kinds may be readily handled with stout gloves, while cones of stout paper slipped over the thumb and first finger affords ample protection against the more delicately armed varieties. These listed below are the most beautifull and saleable and can also supply almost any other variety.

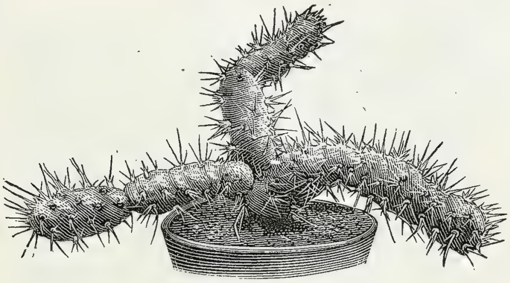
| OPUNTIA. | | OPUNTIA. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| acanthocarpa. | | arborescens ............ | |
| Amyclaea ............. | .35 to .50 | arborescens, fine plants in tree form ............ | 2.50 to 7.50 |
| andicola ............... | .25 | | |

### Opuntia.



O. arborescens.

| | |
|---|---|
| arbuscula | |
| arenaria | |
| aurantiaca | |
| basilaris | .15 to .25 |
| " albaflora | .35 to .50 |
| " nana | .25 |
| " ramosa | .35 |
| Bernardina | |
| bicolor | |
| Bigelowii | .25 to 1.00 |
| Boliviana | .25 to 1.00 |

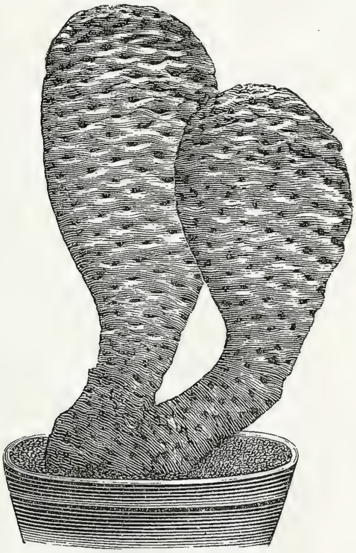


O. auranticaca.

| | |
|---|---|
| brachyarthra, see fragilis. | |
| Brandegeei (Porteri) | .35 |
| Brasiliensis | .35 |
| Camanchica | |
| candelabriformis | .35 |
| clavata | |
| coccinellifera (nopale) | .20 |
| corrugata | .50 |
| crinifera (true senelis) | .35 to .50 |
| Curassavica | |
| cylindrica | .15 to .25 |

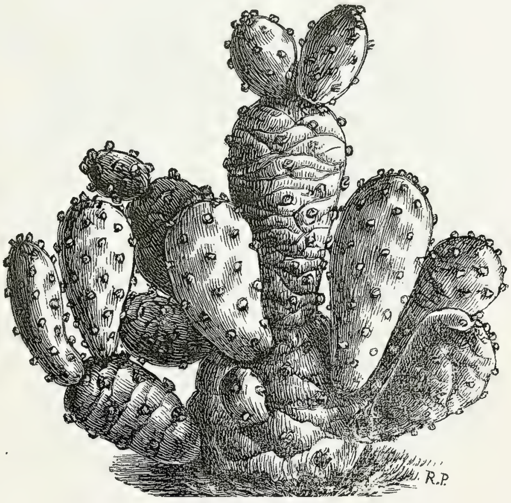
### Opuntia.

| | |
|---|---|
| cylindrica cristata | .50 to 5.00 |
| cylindrica cristata (grafted) | .75 to 2.50 |
| Davisii | |
| decumbens | .35 to 2.50 |
| dejecta | .25 to 2.50 |
| diademata | .50 to 7.50 |
| Dillenii, see tuna | |
| echinocarpa | |
| Emoryi | .25 |
| Engelmannii | .25 to .35 |



O. basilaris.

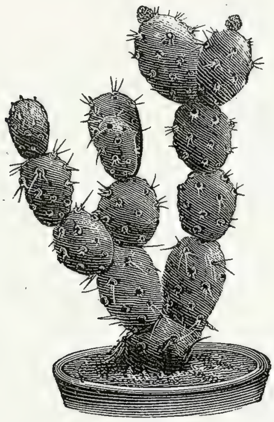
| | |
|---|---|
| ficus Indica | |
| filipendula | |
| fragilis | |
| fragilis var. brachyarthra. | . |
| frutescens, see leptocaulis. | |



O. basilaris nana.

## OPUNTIA.

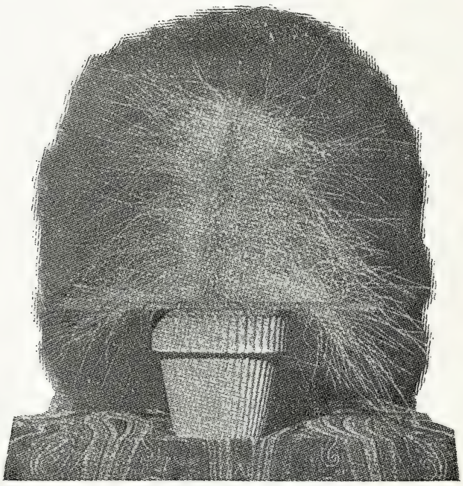
| | |
|---|---|
| fulgida | |
| fulvispina, see leucotricha. | |
| glaucescens | L. |
| Grahamii | |
| Hochderfferii (new) a perfectly hardy plant from the Grand Canyon. It rivals op. Ursina in size of spines, beauty and hardship | .35 to 5.00 |
| horrida, see tuna | |
| imbricata | |
| inermis | .25 |



O. stapeliae.

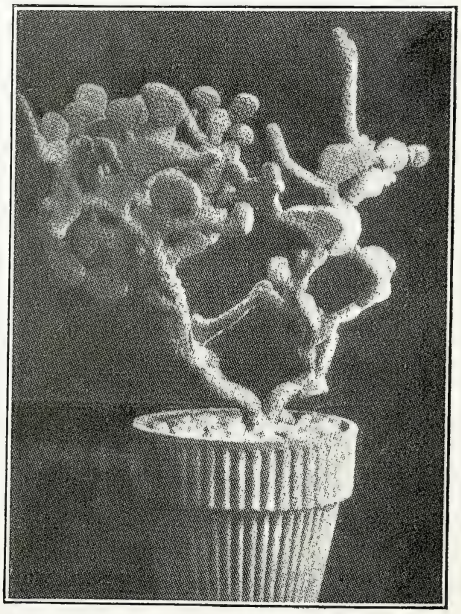
| | |
|---|---|
| kleiniae. | **.25** |
| lanceolata (Nashii) | .25 |
| leucotricha | |
| leptocaulis | |
| Lurida, see arborescens. | |
| maxima | .35 to .50 |
| microdasys | |
| “ monstruosa | .50 to 1.00 |
| “ minima | |
| “ rufida | |
| Missouriensis | |
| Missouriensis, varieties. | |
| monacantha | |
| monacontha variegata | |
| nigricans | |
| pes corvi | |
| platyacantha | .35 to .50 |
| phaeacantha | |
| prolifera | |
| puberula | .25 to .50 |
| ramosissima | .25 to 2.50 |
| “ denudata | |
| “ cristata | .35 to 5.00 |
| robusta | |

## OPUNTIA.



O. ursina.

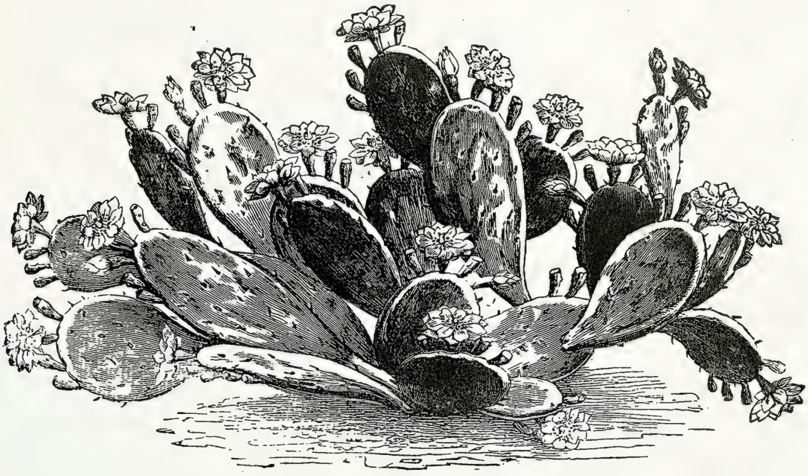
| | |
|---|---|
| rosea, see imbricata | |
| rubescens | .35 to .50 |
| rutila | |
| Salmiana | |
| senilis. see leucotricha. | |
| serpentina | |
| Scheeri | .35 to .50 |
| spinosissima | .35 |
| stapeliae. | .50 to 1.50 |
| subulata | .15 to .25 |
| sulphurea | |
| tessellata, see ramosissima. | |
| triacantha | .25 |
| tuna (true) | .25 to .50 |



O. ramosissima cristata.

| OPUNTIA. | | OPUNTIA. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| tunicata | | vulgaris | |
| ursina (grizzly bear) | .35 to .50 | Whipplei | |
| Verschaffelti | .50 to 5.00 | Whipplei spinosior | |
| vestita | .50 to 5.00 | | |
| 6 Opuntias my choice | .50 to .75 | 12 Opuntias my choice | 1.25 to 1.50 |

Prices on above Opuntias are ten to fifteen cents each for small plants or good-size cuttings, except where otherwise noted. Large plants and clusters always on hand. Prices and description on application.

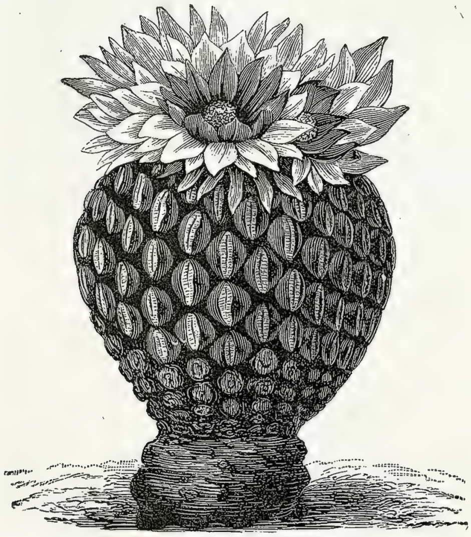


O. Rafinesquii (see page 40).

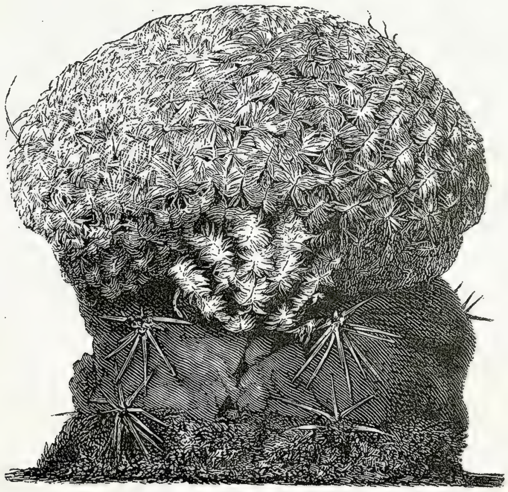
✓

## PELECYPHORA, Ehrbg.—Hatchet Cactus.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| aselliformis | .75 to 1.00 | pectinata | 1.00 to 2.50 |



P. asellifornis.



P. pectinata cristata.

## **PEIRESKIA,** Linn.—Dog Rose.

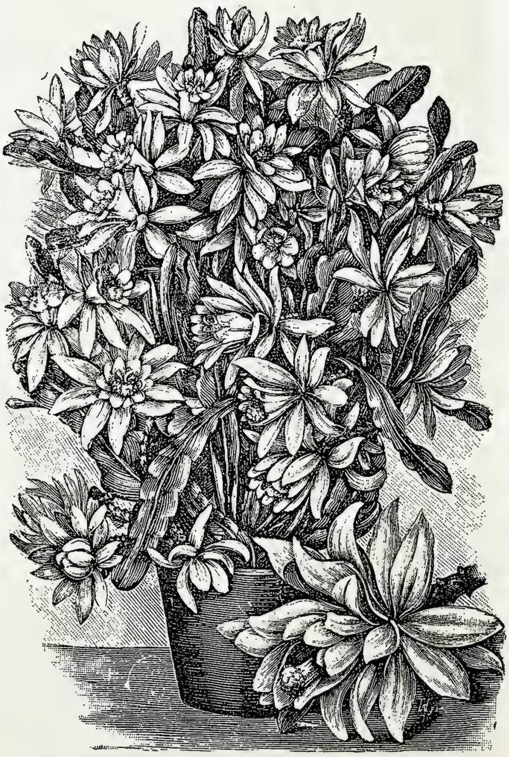
About twelve varieties, which may resemble anything else then a cactus. They grow in a shrub form, the branches bearing regular leaves, fleshy and persistent, and look very much like an orange tree, having red blossoms in style of a single or wild rose. Mostly used as stock for grafting purpose, as they make plenty of roots, and can stand a heavier and richer soil and a liberal supply of water.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| aculeata | .10 to .25 | calandriniifolia | .50 |
| amapola | .50 | spathulata | .35 |
| Bleo | .15 to .35 | zinniiflora | .50 |

## **PHYLLOCACTUS,** Lk.— Leaf or Branching Cactus

Some fifteen original known species, but, like the cereus, the beauty of blossom and ready response to intelligent care, has led to the production of very many upward of two hundred valuable hybreds by cross fertilization. The flowers, large and showy, range in color from light pink to rose and dark crimson, and pure white to yellow. They include both day and night bloomers, are easily handled, and are the best bloomers and free-flowering of all the cactus. Some of the blossoms are deliciously fragrant. Those marked † are originals, all natives of South America, and are epiphytic, growing in large clusters on the branches of trees. All others listed are hybreds.

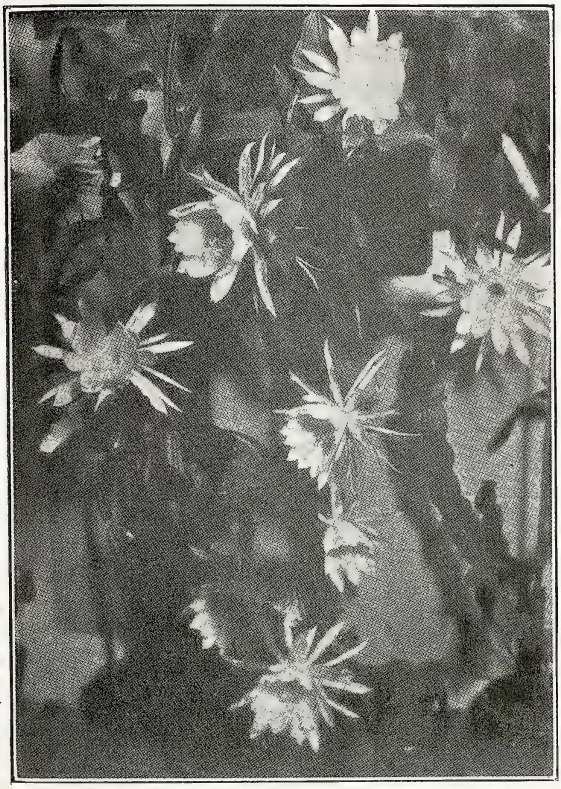
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Ackermannii, red | .10 to 2.50 |
| 1a. | †Ackermannii (true), scarlet red inside carmine | .50 |
| 2. | Alice Wilson, bright rose | .15 to .25 |
| 3. | †anguliger, flesh-yellowish inside white | .35 to .50 |
| 4. | Anna Brunnow, large bright red flowering free bloomer | .15 to .25 |
| 5. | †biformis, dark and purplish red | .25 to .50 |
| 6. | Blindii, clear white | .25 |
| 7. | Bollwillerianus | .10 to .15 |
| 8. | †Cartagonus, new 1903 | .50 |
| 9. | †Cartagonus robustior, new 1903 | .50 |
| 10. | Conways giant, large flowering scarlet | .25 to .35 |
| 11. | Cooperi, yellow flowering | .10 to .15 |
| 12. | †crenatus, large flowering, white light cream | .10 to .15 |
| 13. | crenatus Haageanus, very large flow light rose | .25 |



No. 17. German Empress.

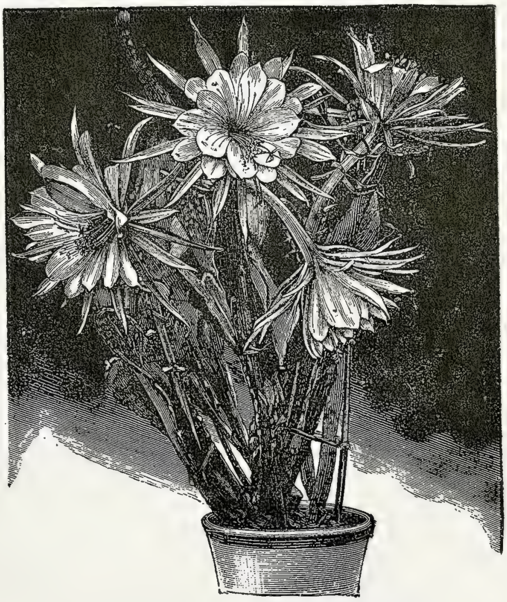
## PHYLLOCACTUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 14. †Costaricensis (latifrons?), red and white large flowering | .25 to .50 |
| 15. Franzii, beautiful lilac | .25 to .35 |
| 16. †Gaertneri, scarlet red | .25 to .50 |
| 17. German empress (1902) | .25 to .50 |
| 18. Gertrudeana, large bluish red | .50 |
| 19. Giant coccineum, large flowering salmon | .50 |
| 20. Glory of Hamburg roseus superbus | .15 to .25 |
| 21. †grandilobus, 1903. | .50 |
| 22. .grandis, light red, inside white, scented | .35 to .50 |
| 23. Haage 81. | .25 |
| 24. Henry Schlumberger, magenta red | .20 |
| 25. †Hookeri, greenish white, inside yellowish white | .15 |
| 26. Jenkinsonii, cherry-red | .10 to .25 |
| 27. Jules Schlumberger, deep bluish-red | .50 |
| 28. Kampmanni, purple crimson | .20 |



No. 46. Stenopetalus.

| | |
|---|---|
| 29. Loudoni, sulphur yellow | .20 |
| 30. Miss Eaton | .10 to .25 |
| 31. Mühlenpfordtii, bright red. | .15 |
| 32. Monsieur Cheerbrant, orange yellow | .25 |
| 33. Monsieur Frederick Schlumberger, purple-lilac | .50 |
| 34. Moyii, robust growing var., white | .35 |
| 35. Niobe, new hybred | .50 |
| 35a. My Amelia, new hybred | .75 |
| 36. Peacockii, purple, red and white streaked | .50 |
| 37. Pfersdorffii, beautiful large flowering, yellow and white scented | .25 |
| 38. †phyllanthoides, red and light pink flowers, rose-shaped | .25 |
| 39. †Pittiaris, 1903 | .50 |
| 40. President Carnot, violet-red | .50 |



No. 37. Pfersdorffii.

### Phyllocactus.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 41. | Rosa Bonheur (new hybred) | .50 |
| 42. | Rose d'amour (new hybred) | .50 |
| 43. | roseus albus, small rose flowering | .15 |
| 44. | Schilli, new hybred, 34x32 | .35 |
| 45. | Schlimmii, vived red, centre rose | .25 |
| 46. | †Stenopetalus, S. D., or latifrons Pfeiff., pink inside white, night flowering | .10 to .25 |
| 47. | †strictus, light brown inside white | .25 |
| 48. | Tettanus, dark purplish-red | .35 |
| 49. | Thalia, bluish-red | .35 to .50 |
| 50. | †Thomasianus K. SCH., macropterus LEM., lost specie, rediscovered 1903, incarnat or dark red, inside light yellow, fine scented | .50 to .75 |
| 51. | Triumph de anthieny, a new French hybrid | .50 |
| 52. | Wrayi, large flowering, yellow, scented | .15 |

Five varities, my choice, $1.00. Ten varities, my choice, $2.25.

Above prices are for small plants or good-size cuttings.

Large or flowering size plants: prices on application.

New varieties added every year.

Special prepared *soil* for Phyllocactus, 10 lb. 25 cents, 50 lb. $1.00, and 100 lb. $1.75.

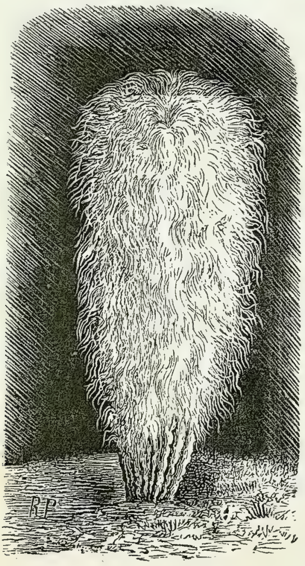
**PILOCEREUS,** Lem.—Greek: Felt or Felt Hat, Hair-torch Cactus.

Are related to the cereus, but readily distinguished from them by their large bunches of long hair or wool growing among their stout spines. This family inclules the well-known *P. Senilis,* or *"Old Man Cactus,"* the long white spines, almost silky in their softness and woolly in their profuseness, affording ample excuse for the title. All of them are hard to procure, and, therefore, quite rare and high priced in collections.

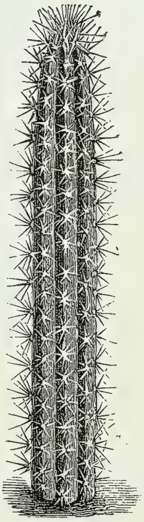
Prices on others then those listed on application.

### Pilocereus.

| | |
|---|---|
| albispinus | .50 to 2.00 |
| Dautwitzii | 2.00 to 10.00 |
| " cristatus | 2.50 to 25.00 |
| euphorbioides | .75 to 10.00 |
| Hoppenstedtii | .75 to 5.00 |
| Houlletianus | 1.00 to 10.00 |
| polylophus | 2.00 to 5.00 |
| Royenii | 1.00 to 2.50 |
| Schottii | 1.00 to 3.50 |
| senilis (6 inches) | .35 to .50 |
| " (9 inches) | .75 to 1.00 |
| " (12 to 15 inches) | 2.00 to 3.00 |
| " (2 feet) | 5.00 |
| " (3 feet) | 7.50 |
| " (4 to 6 feet) | 10.00 to 25.00 |
| Strictus | .50 to 2.50 |



P. senilis. (The old man cactus).

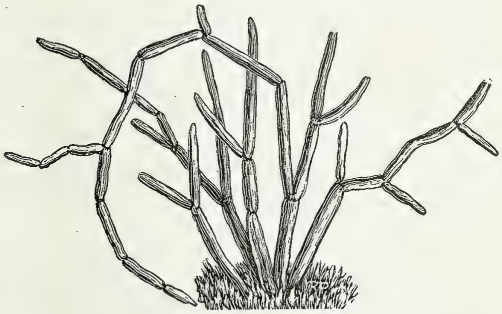


P. Strictus. (nigrispinus).

## RHIPSALIS, Gaertn.—Mistletoe Cactus.

Spineless and growing on rocks or on branches of trees, affords opportunity for quaint decorative effects, for the thirty-five known species, which are natives of South America, are all epiphytic. They give a variety of quaint forms, imitative of various families of cacti, and may be used with marked effect planted in peat and moss in hanging baskets like orchids. They attract even more attention, grown directly on blocks of peat or section of tree fern, when they may be suspended from trees in the open during the summer and in all sorts of points of vantage in the hot house in winter. They find favorite ancorage in the rough trunks of the larger cicas, palms and the like. The strange bare and spineless stems, some almost as light as twine, others three to seven ribbed, bear small flowers in profusion which are followed in most instances with white or red berries, like mistletoe, and never fail to attract attention from their unique shapes and modes of growth.

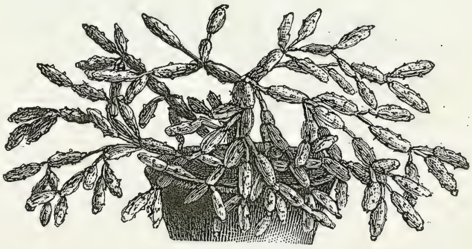
| Rhipsalis. | |
|---|---|
| alata | .15 to .75 |
| anceps | 25 to 1.00 |
| bambusoides | .25 to 2.50 |
| capilliformis | .15 to .50 |



Rh. cassytha

| | |
|---|---|
| cassytha | .15 to 2.00 |
| Conduzii | .35 to 1.00 |
| conferta? | .25 to 1.00 |
| ensiformis? | .25 to 1.00 |
| funalis, see grandiflora.... | |
| gibberula | .25 to 1.00 |
| grandiflora | .35 to 1.00 |
| Houlletiana | .50 |
| Madagascariensis | .40 |

| Rhipsalis. | |
|---|---|
| mesembrianthemoides | .50 |
| myosurus | .50 to 5.00 |
| pachyptera | .15 to 2.50 |
| paradoxa | .25 to 3.00 |
| penduliflora | .25 to 1.00 |
| pentaptera | .50 |
| ramulosa | .35 |
| Regnellii | .35 to 1.00 |
| rhombea | .15 to 2.50 |
| salicornioides | .15 to 2.50 |
| squamulosa | .25 to .75 |
| Swartziana | .15 to .75 |
| tetragona | .25 to 1.00 |
| trigona | .25 to 1.00 |
| Warmingiana | .25 to 1.00 |



Rh. salicornioides.

Attached to block peat or sections of tree fern and properly mounted, add fifteen cents for peat or twenty-five cents for tree fern.

# SUCCULENTS

From "**Succus**" latin, meaning "**Sap**" or thick fleshy-leaved plants.

To those who delight in the unique forms and singular habits displayed in the vegetable kingdom, there still remains a vast number of succulents to choose from. They are grouped into various families, all of which are large and each of which is noted for the widely divergent forms, markings and modes of growth and reproduction displayed by individual members. Only a most general idea of their characteristics can be given in the brief space of an ordinary catalogue. Among the most massive and prominent of these are the

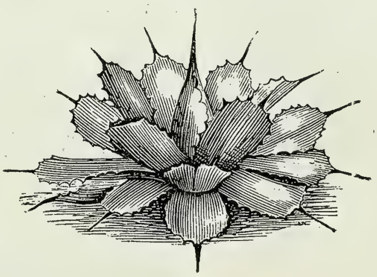
## Agaves, Z., commonly called Century Plants.

All armed with strong terminal thorns, keen as darning needles. Many of them are further fortified with equally sharp thorns straight or recurved along the entire leaf margins. They flower from the centre of the plant, which dies, upon maturing its seed. Probably the best known type is "Agave Americana," the American agave or century plant. The latter name is most misleading, for the plant blossoms within eight to fifteen years in its native habital, and under cultivation may be made to blossom at almost any period thereafter, so that no one, owning a well-grown plant, need despair of seeing its great spike of blossoms which often attains a height of twenty feet or more, and never fails to atract attention. Very many of these plants are handsomely striped and lined in white or yellow, or blotched in light and dark shades of green and brown, and all are noticeably attractive and unexcelled for conservatory, bay window, hall or parlor. During the summer they make the most striking groups in the garden, or as a single plant on the lawn, and lend themselves admirably to the decoration of more pretentious grounds. They delight in almost any kind of a more sandy soil and stand all sort of neglect and abuse. Not all agaves obtain such enormous sizes as "Agave Americana," for "Agave Pumilla" will be almost fullgrown at the size of a wallnut. I list the folowing:

### AGAVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| americana | .10 to 5.00 |
| americana fol. variegata.. | .15 to 7.50 |
| americana fol. aur. marg. pricta | .35 to 5.00 |
| applanata | .50 to 12.00 |
| applanata Parryi (hardy) | .50 to 7.50 |
| atrovirens | .25 to 2.50 |
| aurea | .50 to 3.00 |
| Celsiana | .75 to 3.00 |
| coerulescens | .25 to 2.50 |
| densiflora | 1.00 |
| ferox (true) rare | 1.00 |

AGAVE.

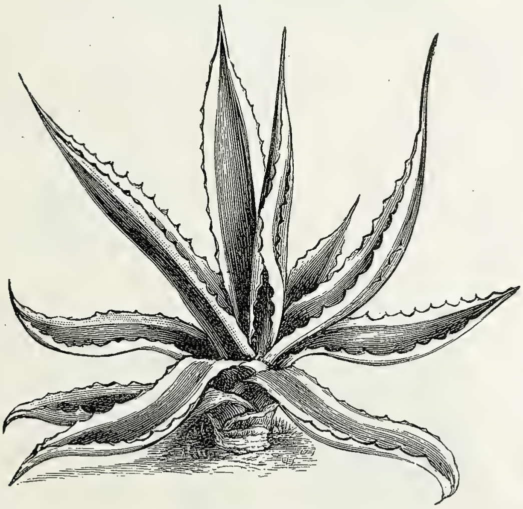


A. Verschaffettii

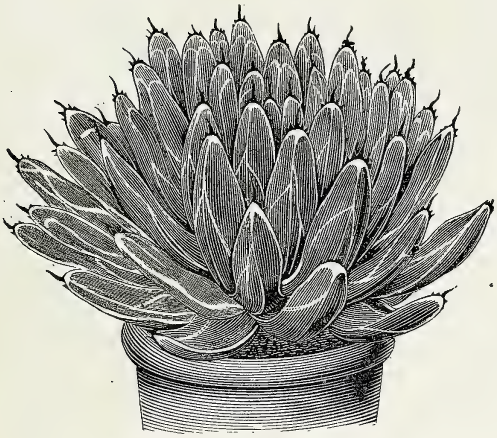
| | |
|---|---|
| filifera | .50 to 2.50 |

### AGAVE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| horrida (Regelina) | | 2.00 |
| Hystrix | | 1.50 |
| Kerchovei | | 10.00 |
| Kerchovei seedlings | | .50 |
| marmorata | | 1.50 |
| mexicana striatis | .35 to | 3.00 |
| Noah | .25 to | 2.50 |
| Ousselghemiana | .75 to | 5.00 |
| pumilla | 2.00 to | 5.00 |
| rigida var. Sisaliana | .15 to | 2.50 |
| Salmiana | .25 to | 2.00 |
| Sartorii coerulla | | .50 |
| Schottii | .50 to | 1.00 |
| univittata | .25 to | 1.00 |
| Verschaffetii | 2.00 to | 10.00 |
| Victoriæ Reginæ | .75 to | 25.00 |
| “ seedlings | | .35 |
| xylinacantha | .50 to | 3.00 |



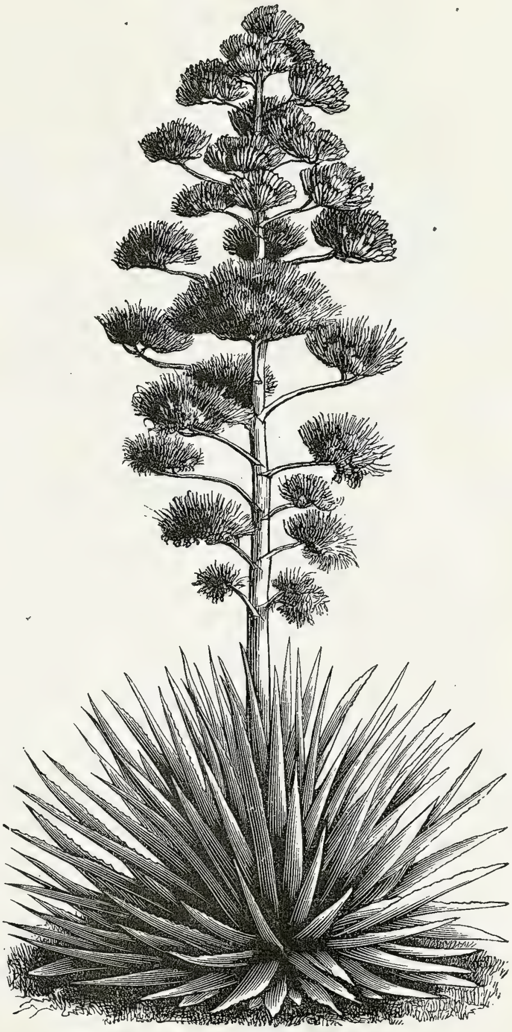
A. americana.
fol. aur. marg.



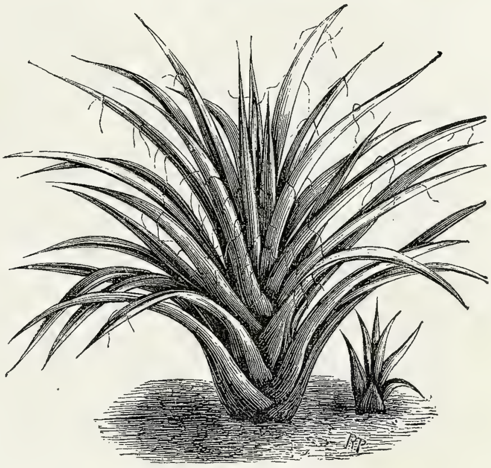
A. Victoriæ Reginæ.

### AGAVE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Henriquesii | .50 to | 5.00 |
| heteracantha | .25 to | 5.00 |

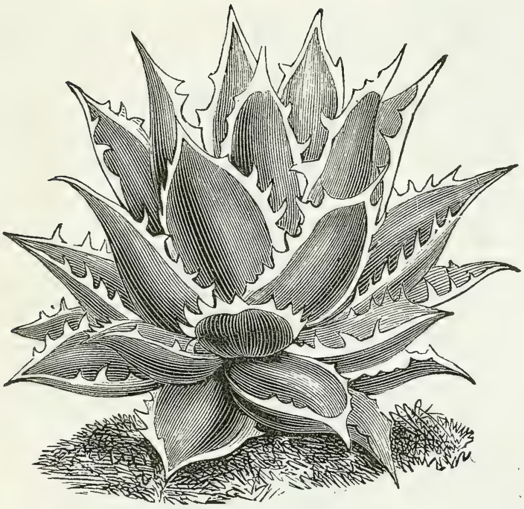


A. applanta Parryi.

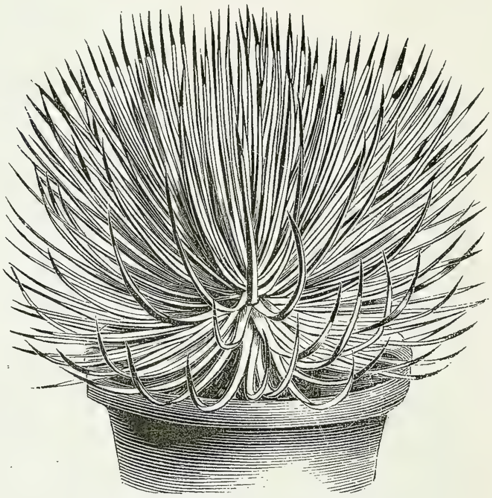


A. filifera.

## SUCCULENTS.



Agave Gilbeyi.



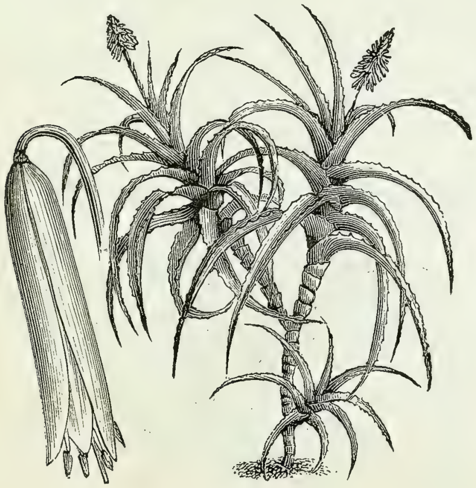
Agave Hystrix (stricta).

### **ALOE**, Iinn.—Aloineae.

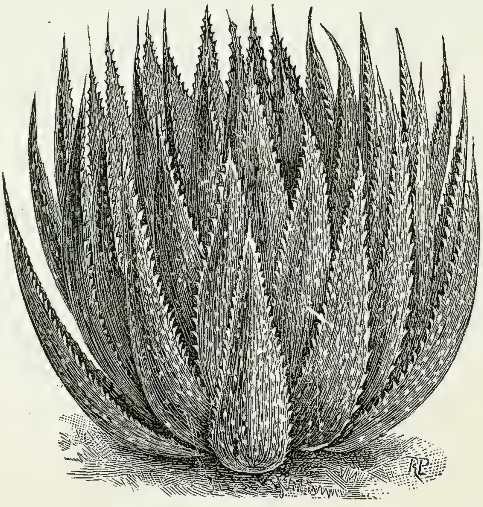
Quite similar to the agaves in general form and manner of growth are the aloe's, but they are easily distinguished from them by their softness and more fleshy character of their leaves. One unfamiliar with those plants may hesitate to handle them, but spines or thorns, apparently as capable of mischief as those of the agaves, break or bend at a touch and are correspondingly harmless. They are as easily and successfully grown as agaves, and flower freely year after year when at the age of from three to five years. The large flower spike, which comes forth from the axil of the leaves, grow about two inches a day or about two feet and produces beautiful panicles of flowers, red, yellow and green combined.

| ALOE. | |
|---|---|
| albo cincta | .25 to 2.50 |
| arborescens | .15 to 7.50 |
| attenuata | .25 |
| Bedinghausii | .50 to 2.50 |

| ALOE. | |
|---|---|
| Baumanii | .50 |
| Beguinii | .50 to 2.50 |
| ciliaris | .15 to 2.50 |
| Chludowii | .75 to 5.00 |



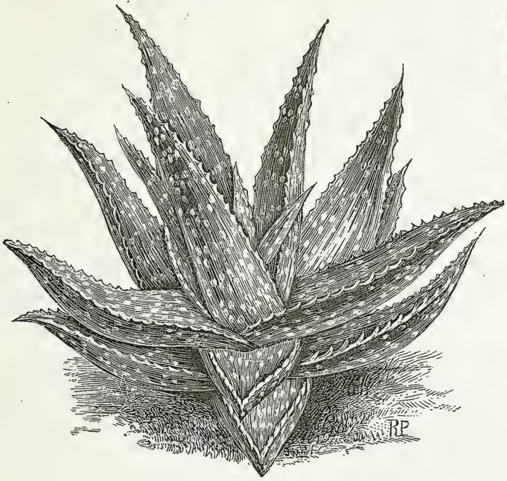
A. arborescens.



A. Beguinii.

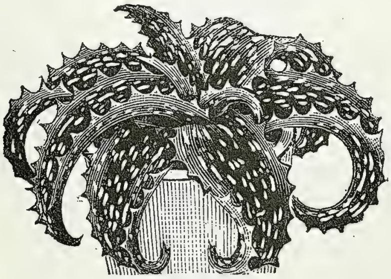
Aloe.

| | |
|---|---|
| de Laetii | .50 to 3.00 |
| Dichotoma | .35 to 2.00 |
| distans | .35 to 2.00 |
| echinata | .50 to 5.00 |
| " spinulosa | 1.00 to 5.00 |



A. Stella (hybrida).

| | |
|---|---|
| ferox | .35 to 4.50 |
| fruticosa | .25 |
| grandidentata | .35 to 2.00 |
| Hanburyana | .35 to 2.00 |

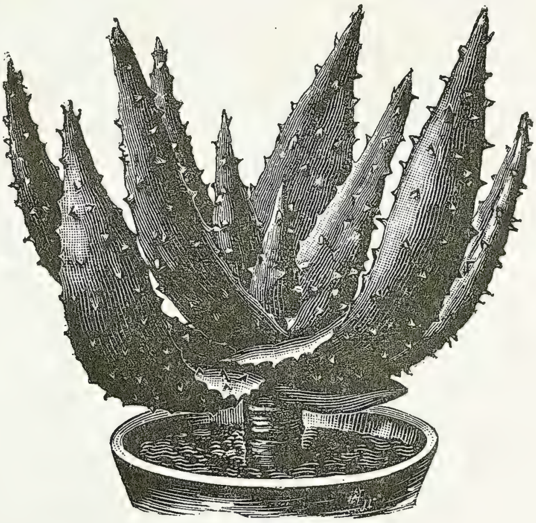


A. picta.

| | |
|---|---|
| Holtzei | 1.00 to 5.00 |
| humilis | .75 |
| Lapaixii | .50 to 7.50 |
| Lauchei | .50 to 5.00 |
| longiaristata | 1.50 to 5.00 |
| picta | .25 to 2.50 |

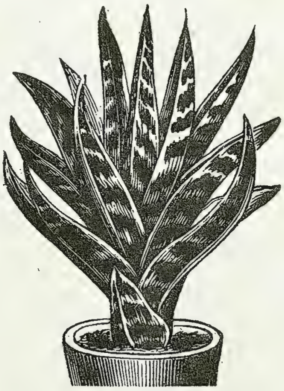
Aloe.

| | |
|---|---|
| plicatilis | .75 to 5.00 |
| pulchra | .35 to 2.00 |
| Quehlii | .35 to 1.50 |



A. ferox.

| | |
|---|---|
| Saponaria | .25 to 2.50 |
| soccotrina | 1.00 |
| Stella hybrida | 1.00 to 2.00 |
| supralaevis | .75 |



A. variegata.

| | |
|---|---|
| umbellata var. | .35 to 1.50 |
| variegata | .25 to 2.50 |
| Vera, used on burns, wounds and for cold, etc. | .15 to 2.50 |

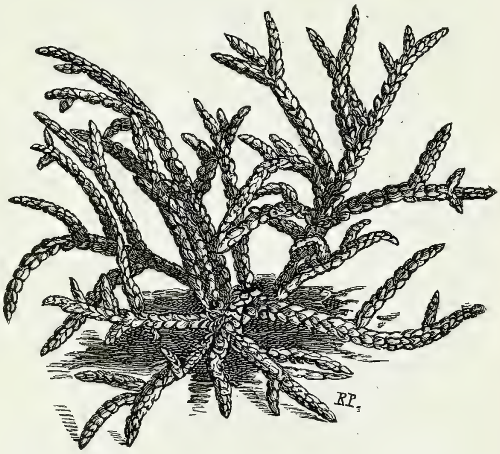
* * *

**CRASSULA,** L.—From "Crassus," Latin: Thick—Thickleaf.

They either grow in forms of trees, shrub-like, hanging or make a very low dense growth. The leaves always grow one opposite the other, and the next pair always crossing the former. With the exceptions of the large growing varieties, they are all fine winter-bloomers and flower freely. Natives of "Cape Good Hope."

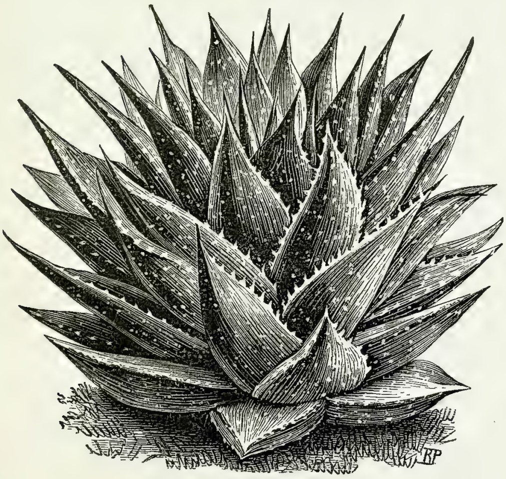
| Crassula. | |
|---|---|
| arborea | .25 to 7.50 |
| bolusii s. Cooperii | |
| coccinea | |
| cordata | |
| ericoides | |
| gracilis s. Schmidtii | |
| lactea | |
| lycopodioides S. imbricata. | |
| maculata | |
| patagonica | .35 to 5.00 |
| portulacea | .25 to 2.00 |
| perfossa | .20 |
| perforata | .20 to 1.50 |
| pseudolycopodioides | .20 |
| punctata | |
| rosularis | 1.00 |
| spatulata | |
| trachysantha | |
| verticillata | |

| Crassula. | |
|---|---|
| tetragona | |
| monticolla | .25 |
| marginalis | |
| orbicularis | |

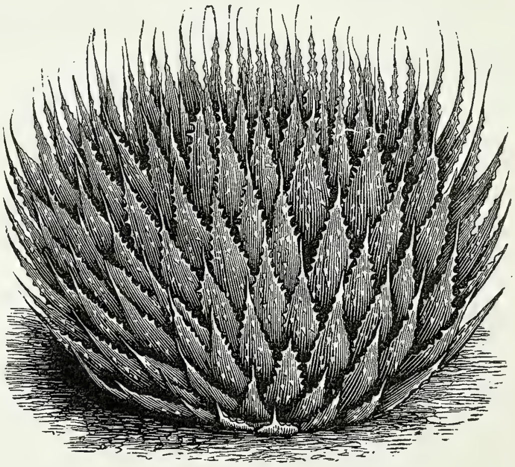


C. lycopodioides.

Prices on above are fifteen to fifty cents each, except where noted. Two at twenty-five cents, or ten all different, my choice, one dollar.



Aloe Bedinghausii.



Aloe longiaristata.

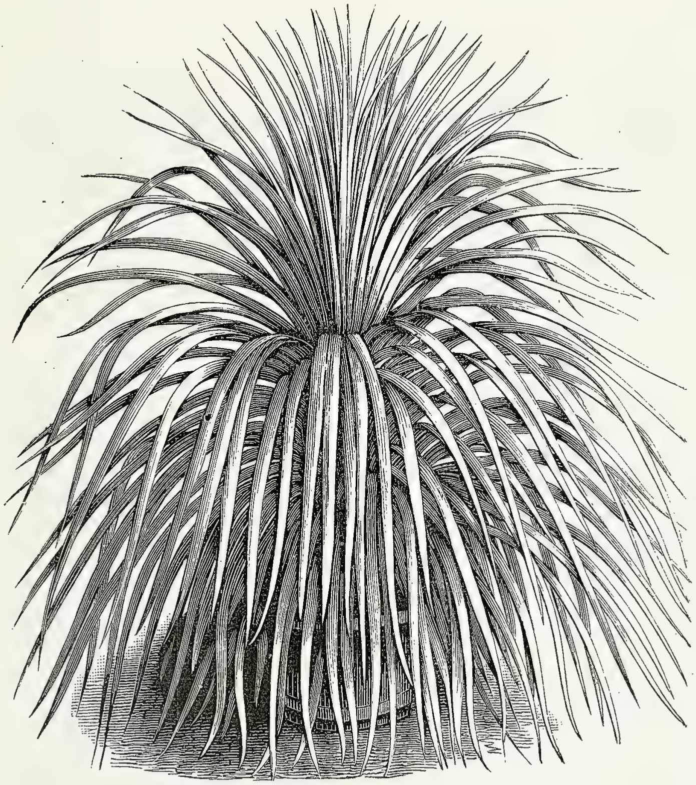
## DASYLIRION, Zucc.

Similar in growth to agaves but with more leaves, which are very narrow and of a very dense compact and graceful drooping growth. They are in many instances a much finer and more satisfactory plant than a palm.

| Dasylirion. | |
|---|---|
| glaucum | .50 to 1.50 |
| Bigelowii | .75 to 2.50 |
| gracile | .50 to 2.00 |

| Dasylirion. | |
|---|---|
| juncifolium | .50 to 2.00 |
| longifolium | .50 to 2.00 |
| serratifolium | .75 to 2.50 |

## SUCCULENTS.



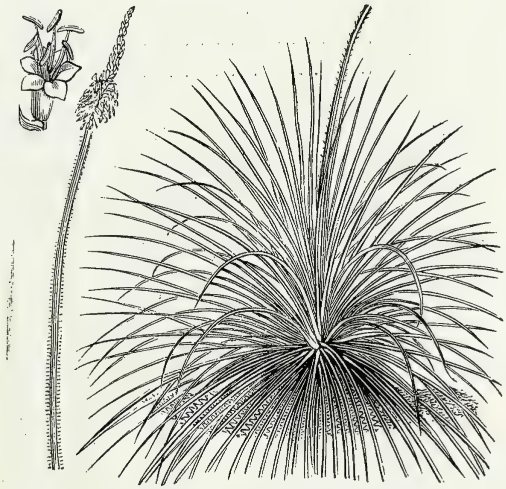
Dasylirion longifolium.

### DYCKIA.

In growth similar to the above, but of smaller size. They form large clusters, flower freely, and can be easily grown from offsets or seeds.

DYCKIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| rariflora | .15 to .50 |
| regalis | .15 to .50 |
| remotiflora | .15 to .50 |
| sulphurea | .25 to 2.00 |



Dasylirion senatifolium.

### ECHEVERIA.

They are named in honor of the Mexican plant artist "Echeveria," and afford an immense variety, new ones, originals as well as hybreds, being found and raised year after year. With the exceptions of a few, they always form a rosette composed of many leaves growing closely together, variously colored and marked. Some loosing their leaves at the bottom and then, therefore, forming a stem or stalk. The low-growing varieties are especially well adapted for carpet bedding and bordering; all bear stalks of quaint blossoms, brightly colored and attractive. *Dudleya, cotyledon, pachyphytum, stylophyllum, Urbinia, umbillicus, and Villadia* belonging to this group, also Oliverella, the most beautiful and rarest of this family. I have a great many more varieties of those plants, not listed herein. If interested please ask for full list,

**DUDLEYA**, Br. and Rose.—Type Species: "Echeveria lanceolata," Nutt.

The leaves are glaucus, overlaid with a more or less strong white powder. They are named in honor of Professor William R. Dudley, of Stanford University.

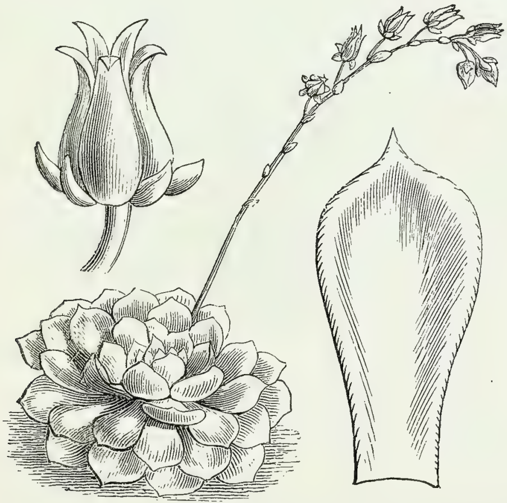
### DUDLEYA.

| | |
|---|---|
| compacta | .50 |
| elongata | .50 |
| farinosa | .75 |
| Goldmani | .50 |
| lanceolata | .35 |
| Parishii | .50 |
| pulverulenta | 1.00 |
| Purpusi | .75 |

Cotyledon gracilis... $0.25 to $2.00

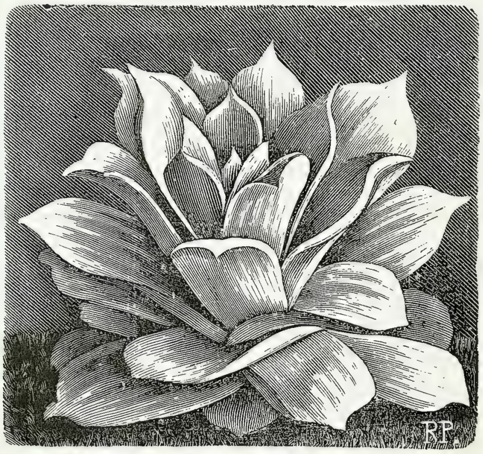
### ECHEVERIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| amoena | .10 to .35 |
| †angulata | .15 to .50 |
| †angulata cristata | .25 to .75 |
| †australis | .25 to .75 |
| †clavifolia | .25 to .75 |



E. glauca.

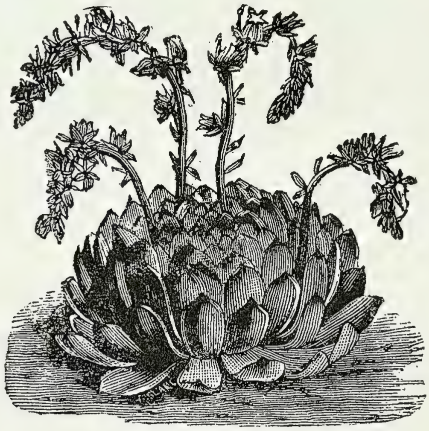
| | |
|---|---|
| †coccinea | .50 |
| cuspidata (new) | |
| Desmetiana | .35 to 1.00 |
| elegans (new) | |
| Fischeri | .20 to 50 |



D. pulverulenta.

### ECHEVERIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| †gibbiflora | .35 to 1.50 |
| glauca | .10 to .25 |
| " major | .20 to .50 |
| globosa | .35 |
| Grusonii | .50 |

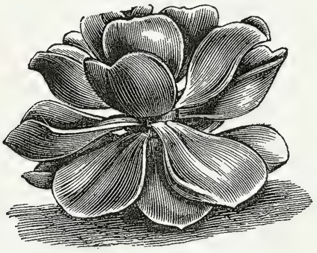


E. Secunda.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hoveyi | .20 to .50 |
| imbricata | .20 to .50 |
| †linguaeformis | .25 to 1.00 |

### Echeveria.

| | |
|---|---|
| †linguaeformis variegata | .53 to 1.00 |
| linguaefolio | .25 to .50 |
| maculata | .20 to .50 |

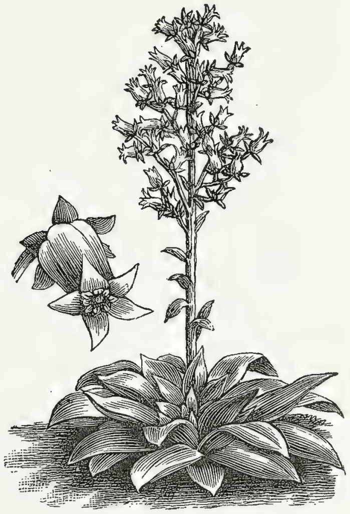


E. metallica.

| | |
|---|---|
| †metallica | .25 to 1.00 |
| “ glauca | .25 to .75 |
| “ grandis | .35 to 2.50 |
| mucronata | |
| mutabilis | .25 to 1.00 |
| †nivalis | .35 to 1.00 |
| †nodulosa | .25 to 1.00 |
| pachyphytoides | .20 to .50 |
| Peacockii, see Desmetiana. | |
| platyphylla | |
| †Pringlei | |
| †pruinosa | .35 to 1.00 |
| perbelli ? | .15 to .25 |
| racemosa | .35 to .50 |
| retusa | .35 |

### Echeveria.

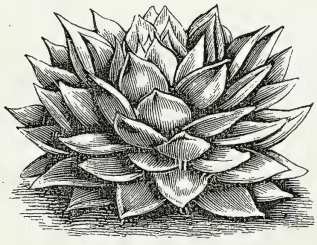
| | |
|---|---|
| †roseata | .15 to .25 |
| †sanguinea | |



E. racemosa.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scaphiphylla | .35 to 1.00 |
| Scheideckerei | .25 to .75 |
| Secunda | .10 to .25 |
| “ cristata | .25 to .50 |
| “ glauca | .10 to .25 |
| “ glauca cristata | .25 to .50 |
| Subrigida (new) | |

Those marked † are arborescent and branched.



Urbina (echeveria) agavoides.

### Pachyphytum, L. K. & O.

| | |
|---|---|
| †bracteosum | .50 |
| †uniflorum | 1.00 |

### Urbina, Rose.

| | |
|---|---|
| agavoides | .35 to 1.00 |
| Corderoyi | 1.00 |

## STYLOPHYLLUM, Br. and Rose.

The leaves, which are long and very narrow or else round, stylo or pencil-like, are glaucos or white powder-like. They have a carrotlike rootstock, more or less branched.

### Stylophyllum.

| | |
|---|---|
| densiflorum | |
| edule | .35 to 1.00 |
| Hassei | |

### Stylophyllum.

| | |
|---|---|
| insulare | |
| Parishii | |
| Orcuttii | .35 to 1.00 |

### UMBILLICUS, D. C.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| chrysanthus | .15 to .25 | pendulinus D. C. | .25 to 1.00 |
| spinosus D. C. | .25 | sempervivum | .25 |

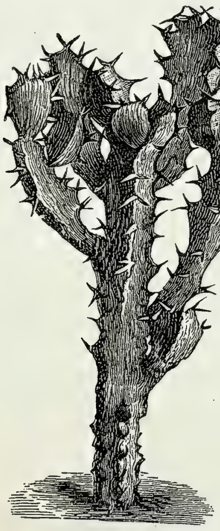
Oliverella elegans, Rose .35 to 1.50

## EUPHORBIA, L.—Wolf's-milk or Milkweeds.

Although not a cactus, they are, especially the succulent ones, generally grouped among cacti, and this with right, not alone, that in this family we have one of the largest varieties (more than three thousand five hundred var. are known); it is one of the most variable formed class. They are found all over the world, but most varieties, with their fantastic succulent growth, we find in the tropics of the old world. Here we find in this group resembling any class of cactus, not with spines, but all forms, cord-like growth, like rhipsalis, round and globular shapes, like opuntias and mamillarias, others again growing like cereus and gigantic candelabres or trees. While we miss on all euphorbias the spines as cactus have, they are here indicated with thorns, of which some varieties have them two and three inches long and three-sixteenth inch diameter. Not alone do we cultivate the majority of those plants for their simetric, also fantastic forms, some of them bear magnificent red blooms, flowering in winter, which makes them very valuable; some flower the whole year through. They thrive best in a rather light soil, leave mold, good garden soil and sand mixed in even parts, to which a little charcoal is added. They are clean plants, not infested with mealy bugs or other insects.

### EUPHORBIA.

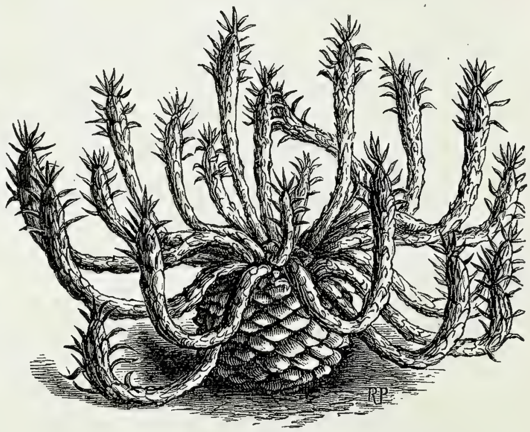
| | |
|---|---|
| Abyssinica | .75 to 2.50 |
| alcicornis | .25 to 2.00 |
| anacantha | .50 to 2.00 |



E. coerulescens.

| | |
|---|---|
| antiquorum | .35 to 2.00 |
| antisyphyloides | .25 to 1.00 |
| Beaumeriana | .50 to 2.00 |

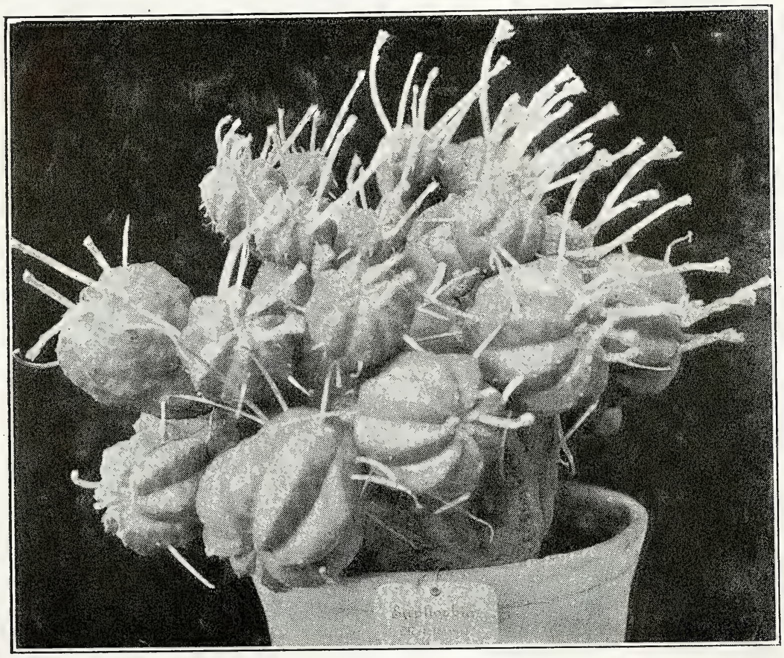
### EUPHORBIA.



E. caput medusae.

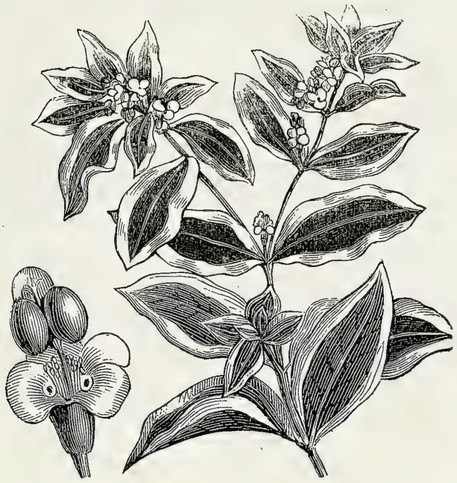
| | |
|---|---|
| bupleurifolia | 5.00 |
| canariensis | .50 to 2.00 |
| candelabrum | .20 to 5.00 |
| caput Commelini | .50 to 5.00 |
| caput medusae | .75 to 7.50 |
| cereiformis | .75 to 3.00 |
| cerviformis | .25 to 2.50 |
| coerulescens | .50 to 5.00 |
| collectioides | .20 to 1.00 |

## EUPHORBIA.

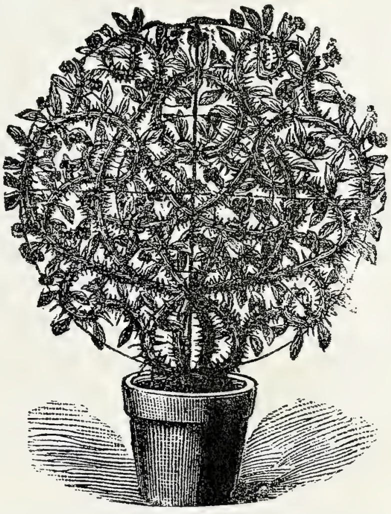


Copyright by F. Weinberg.
Cluster of E. melofornis.

| | |
|---|---|
| Comelini | .35 to 2.50 |
| Cooperi | .75 to 5.00 |
| dendroides | .25 to 1.00 |
| de Smetiana | 1.00 to 10.00 |
| echinus | .75 to 2.50 |
| meloformis | 1.00 to 5.00 |
| " cristata | 5.00 |
| " sulcatum | 10.00 |
| Mogador | .35 to 2.50 |
| Morini | 1.50 to 5.00 |
| Natalensis | .75 to 5.00 |
| nereifolia | .25 to 10.00 |
| " cristata | 1.00 to 5.00 |
| " variegata | .50 to 10.00 |
| officinalis | .25 to 2.00 |
| ornithophus | .50 to 2.50 |
| parvimamma | .75 to 3.00 |
| pendula | .25 to 2.50 |
| pentagona | .50 to 3.00 |
| polygona | 1.00 |
| Rebuti | 1.00 |
| enneagona | .35 to 2.00 |
| erosa | 1.00 |
| fimbriata | .50 |
| Fournieri | .75 to 5.00 |
| fruticosa | 2.00 to 5.00 |
| globosa | .50 to 2.50 |
| glomerata ovata | |



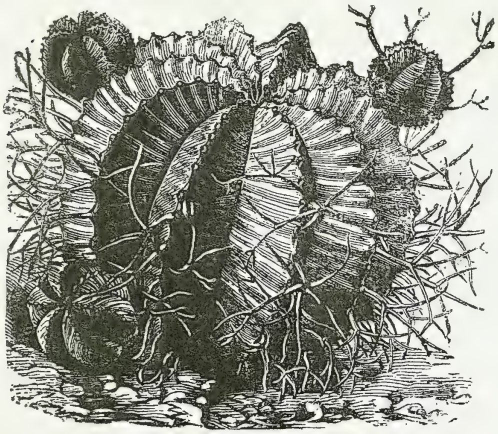
E. variegata.



E. splendens (crown of thorns).

### EUPHORBIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| grandicornis | .50 to 10.00 |
| grandidens | .35 to 5.00 |
| Grantii | .25 to 7.50 |
| Havanensis | .35 to 2.50 |
| " cristata | 1.00 to 25.00 |
| helicothele | .35 to 1.50 |
| helicothele cristata | .75 to 10.00 |
| Hermentiana | .45 to 2.50 |

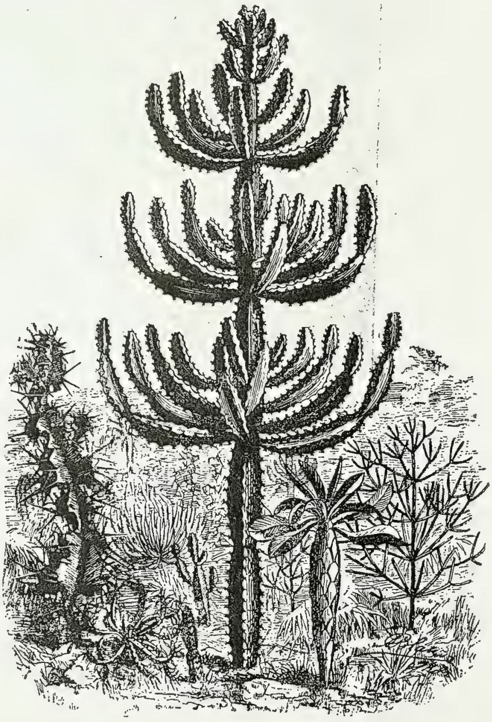


**E.** meloformis.

| | |
|---|---|
| imbricata | .35 to 1.50 |
| jaquiniflora (fulgens) | .25 to 2.00 |
| lactea | .35 to 3.00 |
| latiris | .25 to 1.00 |
| macroglypha | .35 to 5.00 |
| mamillaris | .20 to 5.00 |
| mamillosa | .35 to 2.50 |
| regis Jubae | .15 to 2.00 |
| resinifera | .50 |
| rhipsaloides | .35 to 2.00 |
| San Salvador | |
| Schimperiana | .35 to 2.00 |
| serpentina | .50 |
| splendens | .25 to 10.00 |

### EUPHORBIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| tetragona | .35 to 5.00 |
| Tirucalli | .20 to 7.50 |
| trigona | .35 to 7.50 |
| variegata (anual) | .15 |
| verucosa | .20 to 2.50 |
| virosa | .75 to 4.00 |
| volubilis | 1.00 to 10.00 |
| xylophylloides | .20 to 2.50 |



Group of euphorbias.
1.—E. grandicornis.
2.—E. antiquorum.
3.—E. bepleurifolia.
4.—E. tirucalli (candelabrum).

## EUPHORBIACEAE.

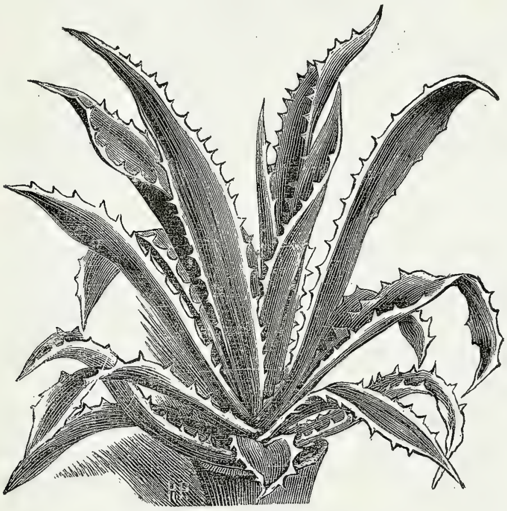
| | |
|---|---|
| Sarcustemma vimina | .25 to 2.50 |
| Sinadenium arborescens | .50 to 2.50 |

## FOURCROYA, Spreng.

Nearly alike to the agaves in style and form, but the leaves are not as fleshy, they are more leathery in appearance, and some bear no thorns at the edges of the leaves. They are grown from bulbilles, hardly making any offsets. Grown outdoors during summer, they make fine showy plants. In late fall they may be taken up and stored away in frostproof cellars, like bulbs.

Fourcroyas.

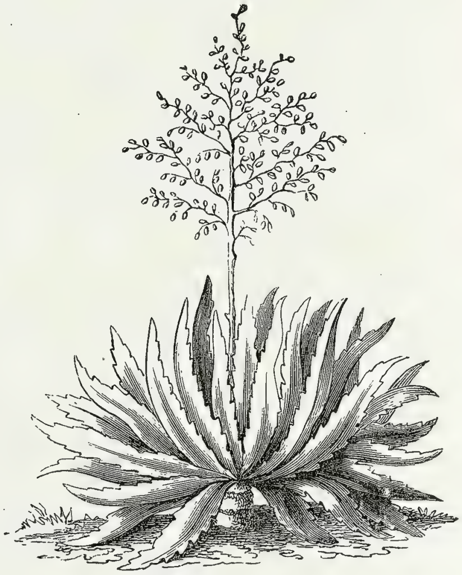
| | |
|---|---|
| altissima | .50 to 2.50 |
| cubensis | .35 to 2.00 |
| gigantea | .50 to 1.00 |
| Lindenii (variegata) | .50 to 5.00 |



F. Lindenii (variegata).

Fourcroyas.

| | |
|---|---|
| pubescens | .50 to 2.00 |
| rigida | .20 to 2.50 |



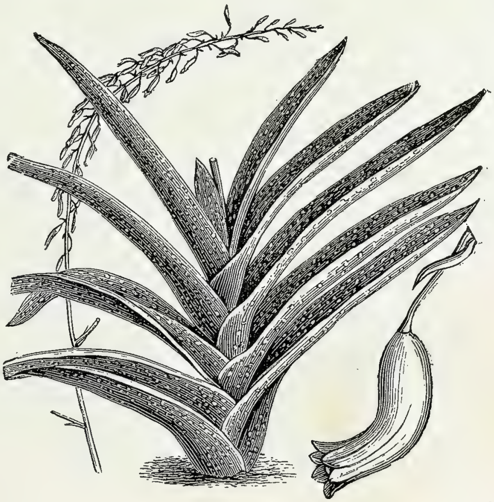
F. rigida.

## GASTERIA, Duval.—Lizard-tongue.

Low-growing, thick-leaved plants, generaly presenting a broad surface to the spectator. The long tongue-shaped leaves, which are having either a smooth or rough surface, alternating from either side of the plant. They blossom freely in tall profusely covered spikes of green, scarlet and yellow flowers, which will stay on the plant for a long time. They grow freely in almost any soil, stand moving well and forming nice clusters in time, and many of their species afford the most striking window plant.

Gasteria.

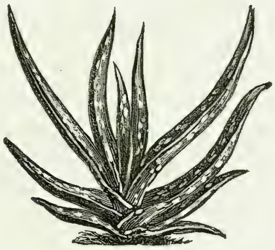
| | |
|---|---|
| acinacifolia | .25 to 1.00 |
| Bowieana | .75 to 1.50 |
| candicans | .20 to .75 |
| carinata | .15 to .50 |
| compacta | .75 |
| conspurcata | .25 to 1.00 |
| Croucheri (boldiest) | 1.00 to 3.00 |
| decipiens | .15 to .75 |
| disticha conspurcata | .50 |
| exavanta | 1.00 |
| glabra major (largest) | 1.00 |
| laetepunctata | .35 to 1.00 |
| linguaeformis | .50 |
| maculata | .50 to 1.00 |
| mimima (smallest) | .25 to 1.00 |
| mutabilis | .50 to 1.00 |
| naciformis | 1.00 |



F. pulchra.

GASTERIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| nigricans | .25 to .75 |
| nitida | .50 |

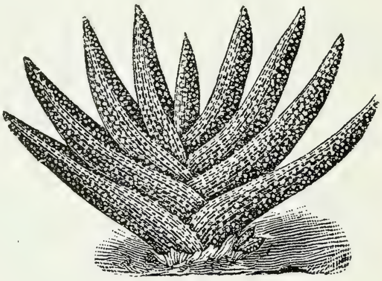


G. maculata.

| | |
|---|---|
| obtusifolia | .20 to 1.00 |
| papilosa | 1.00 |
| planifolia | .25 |
| pulchra (nice) | .50 to 1.50 |
| pumilla (small) | .35 to .50 |

GASTERIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| scaberrima | .35 to 1.00 |
| smaragdina | .50 |



G. verucosa.

| | |
|---|---|
| spiralis | .25 to 1.00 |
| sub-nigricans | .50 to 1.00 |
| trigona | .35 to 1.50 |
| venusta | .25 to 1.00 |
| verucosa | .15 to .50 |

Very small or inferior plants at less prices.

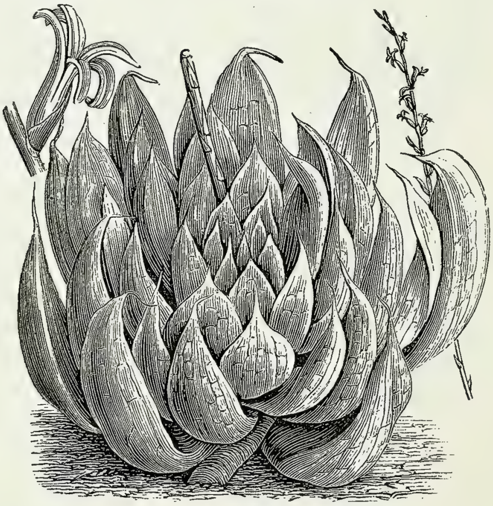
## HAWORTHIA, Duval.

The Haworthias, of which their are many varieties, afford many of the most attractive plants for small jardiniers, and **dainty decorative effects.** They are named after “Haworth,”† 1833, and are all natives of “Cape of Good Hope.” Mostly of piramidal, always rosette-shaped form of growth, they make small compact plants, representing in some cases a small miniature century plant, many of which are beautifully dotted in prominent flecks of white. Flowers and treatment same as gasterias.

HAWORTHIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| altilineata | .35 to 1.00 |
| atrovirens | .25 to 1.00 |
| attenuata | .15 to .50 |
| clariperla | .25 to 1.00 |
| coarctata | .20 to .75 |
| concolor | .35 to 1.00 |
| cymbiformis | .50 |
| margaritifera | .50 to 1.00 |
| “ granata | 1.00 to 5.00 |
| “ granata spec. (Namaland | 5.00 |
| mutica | .30 to 1.00 |
| papillosa | .35 to 1.00 |
| pentagona | .50 to 1.00 |
| planifolia | .75 |
| pilifera | .35 to 1.00 |
| Radula | .75 to 1.00 |
| Reinwardtii | .50 to 1.00 |
| Reinwardtii virides | .50 to 1.00 |
| retusa | .50 to 1.00 |
| semimargaritifera | .35 to 1.00 |

HAWORTHIA.



H. cymbiformis.

| | |
|---|---|
| tesselata | 1.00 to 5.00 |
| translucens | .25 to .50 |
| turgida | .35 to .50 |

## KALANCHOE, Adanson.—Winter-flowering Thickleaves.

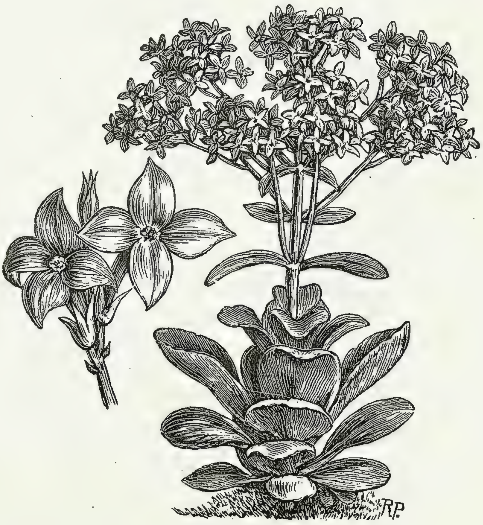
Here we have strong, showy plants, some of them often attain the size and form of a small bush or shrub, with large fleshy leaves, alternating from either side of the stem, the following pair always opposite the former. While some of them are very showy with their white powdered or marmorated leaves, they are all one of the finest winter flowering plants in cultivation.

Growing in a rather light good soil with plenty pot room and placed near the glass, as much as possible at a temperature between fifty to seventy degrees, they will not fail to throw up their large trusses of either white, yellow or different shades of red blossoms.

All are natives of the tropics.

### Kalanchoe.

| | |
|---|---|
| brachycalix | .20 |
| carnea | .15 to .25 |
| flammea | .25 to .50 |
| grandiflora | .15 to .35 |
| glaucescens | .15 |
| Kewensis (new) | .75 to 1.00 |
| Kirki | .50 |
| longiflora | .25 |
| marmorata | .35 to .50 |
| Somalensis | .35 |
| thyrsiflora | .15 |



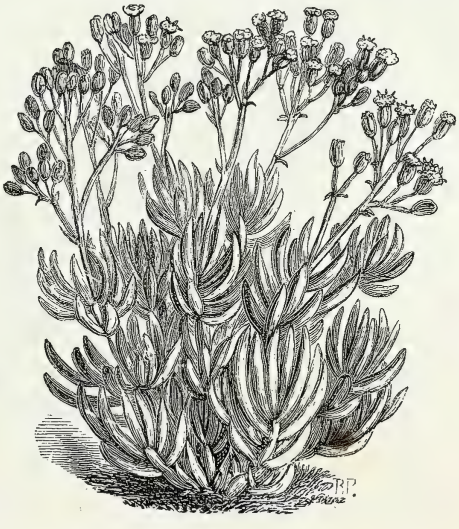
K. flammea.

## KLEINIA, Dc.— Senecionoideae, compositae.

They mostly bear thick fleshy stems, of a pretty frosted appearance, with either round (pencil-like) or ivy-shaped leaves. Only growing to about one foot high, they soon form large clusters and are especially adapted for carpet bedding or boardering. Easily growing in any kind of soil.

### Kleinia.

| | |
|---|---|
| acaulis | .25 to 1.00 |
| antheuphorbium | .25 to 1.00 |
| articulata | .10 to .50 |
| canescens | .50 to 2.50 |
| cylindrica | .35 to 1.00 |
| ficoides | .10 to .50 |
| Hanburyana | .35 to 1.00 |
| neriifolia | .35 to 1.00 |
| odora | .30 to 1.00 |
| pugioniformis | .50 |
| radicans | .15 to .50 |
| repens | .15 to .50 |
| tropiefolia (bulbous) | .25 to 1.00 |



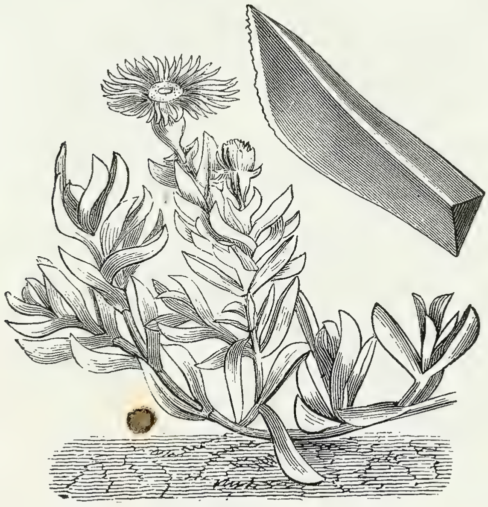
K. ficoides.

## MESEMBRIANTHEMUM, L.—Midday-flower, Wachspink.

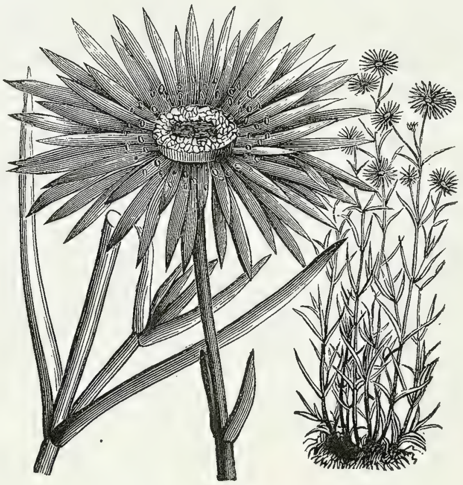
From the Greek: Mesembria, the "midday," and anthemum, the "flower," meaning a plant, which opens its flower in the full sunshine. The leaves are all thick and fleshy, very variable and often curiously shaped. Every plant having a different character in its foliage. Some of the plants growing to quite a large size, having a hard wooded stem, and either growing in tree or bush form. While others having a weaker stem and growing or hanging over rocks, there are some varieties without any stem at all. The latter having the thickest, fleshiest and most curious shaped leaves. All are fine and free bloomers, especially when growing in the open ground or on a rockerie during summer. **A plant in full bloom is so completely covered with flowers as to be perfectly dazzling.** The flowers, which are of from three-fourth to two inches in diameter, are of various shades of pink, crimson-red and pure white, and have a beautifull satin-like gloss. Over two hundred known varieties, which are natives of Guinea, Canary Island, Arabian Deserts, Australian and Chili, but the majority growing in South Africa. My collection of "mesembianthemum," to which is added year by year, is one of the most complete in the United States of America if not in the world. They are most easily cultivated, and will grow in any ordinary sandy soil, and are especially suited to dry places, covering or drooping over rocks and hillsides, or for borders, also for large vases, window boxes, or baskets on verandas. When growing in pots, good drainage must be provided for, also a larger size pot than for any other succulents. Best way is to grow several varieties together in a large size pan. I list the following and those marked † are shrubby, those marked with — are stemless, those marked ¶ are treeformed, and those marked with * are hanging.

| Mesembrianthemum. | |
|---|---|
| adsendens | |
| acinaciforme | |
| *aequilaterale | |

| Mesembrianthemum. | |
|---|---|
| —agninum (sheep) | .35 to .75 |
| †album (white) | |
| —aloides (aloelike) | .25 to .75 |



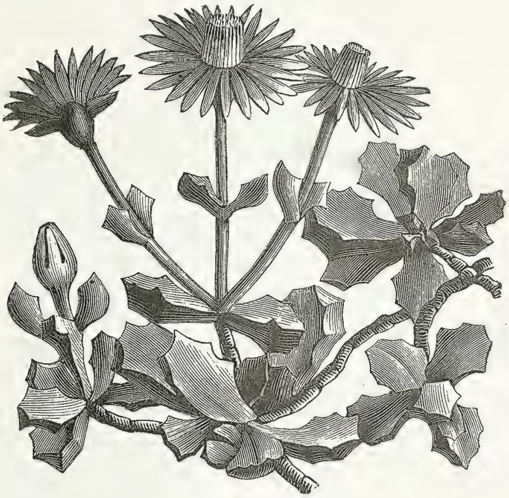
M. acinaciforme.



M. coccineum.

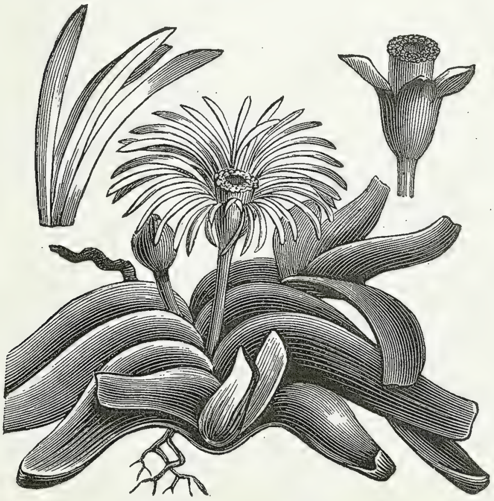
### MESEMBRIATHEMUM.

¶amoenum ..............
*anceps ...............
—angustum (narrow) ....
†aristulatum ...........



M. deltoides.

†aureum ................
*australis .............
†barbatum .............
*bicolor (annual) .......

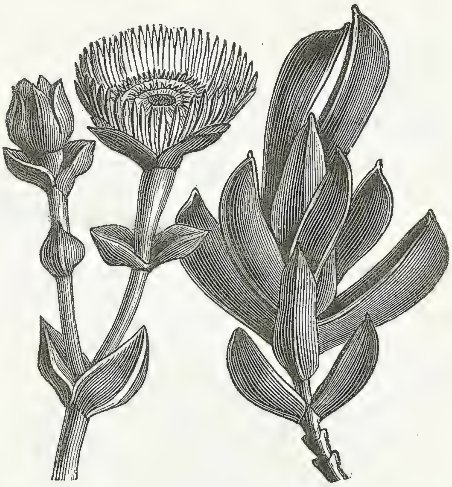


M. linguaeformis.

—bifidum .............. .50 to 1.00
†bulbosum (tuberrooted). .20 to 2.50
†Braunii ..............
—candens ...............
†canium (dog) ......... .25
¶carinans ..............
†caulescens ............ .25 to 2.50
*clavilatum ............
*coccineum ............
†coerulescens ..........

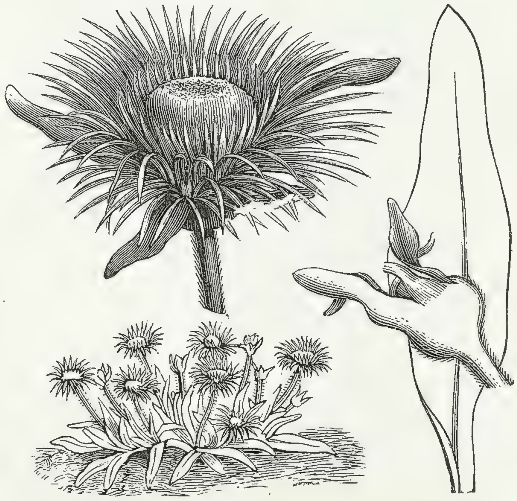
### MESEMBRIATHEMUM.

—*cooperii ............
†confertum ............
*cordifolium ............
* " variegata .........



M. mutabile.

—crassifolium ..........
—crassulinum ..........
—cruciatum ........... .25
—*curtum .............

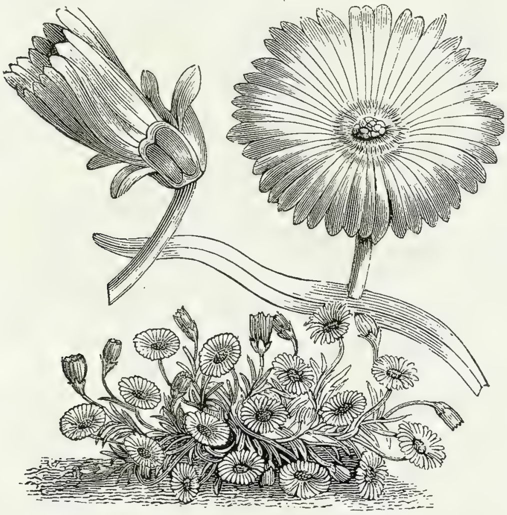


M. grandiflorum.

—curvifolium .......... .25
†deltoides ............. .25
†densum ..............
—digitiforme .......... .25
—diminutum ........... .25
†dolabriforme (hatchet).. .35
†echinatum (hedgehog)... .20
†Eckloni .............. .20
edule ................ .20
†elegans ..............

MESEMBRIANTHEMUM.

| | |
|---|---|
| †falcatum | |
| †falciforme | |
| —felinum (catjaw) | .35 |
| filamentosum | |
| ¶floribundum | |

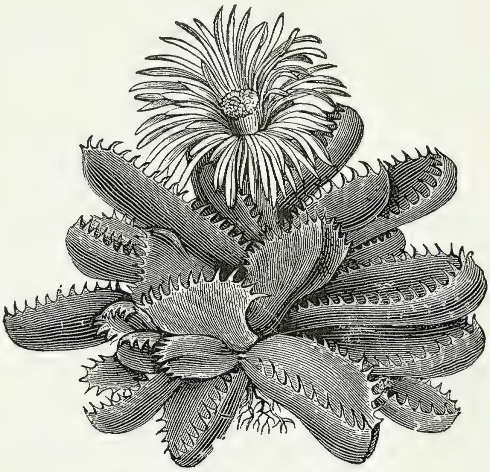


M. tricolae.

| | |
|---|---|
| †grandiflorum | .25 to 1.00 |
| †Haworthii | |
| ¶heteropetalum | .25 to 1.00 |
| ¶heterophyllum | .25 to 1.00 |
| —inclaudens | .75 to 2.50 |
| inflexum | |
| †lacerum | |
| —¶laeve | |
| †Lehmanni | |
| †lepidum (lovely) | .20 to 1.00 |
| —linguaeformis (tongue) | |
| —linguaeformis variegata | 1.00 |
| †lunatum | |
| —lupinum (wolfjaw) | .35 to 2.00 |
| ¶maximum | .25 |
| †multiflorum | .25 |
| †muricatum | .25 |
| musculinum (mouse) | .50 |
| †mutabile (variable) | |
| †noctiflorum (nightflowering) | .30 |
| —obconellum (minutum) | 2.00 |
| pallens | |
| †pinnatifidum | .20 |
| polyanthum | |
| ¶pugionifer | |
| †pustulatum | |
| —recurvifolium | .25 to 1.00 |
| —rhomboideum | .35 |

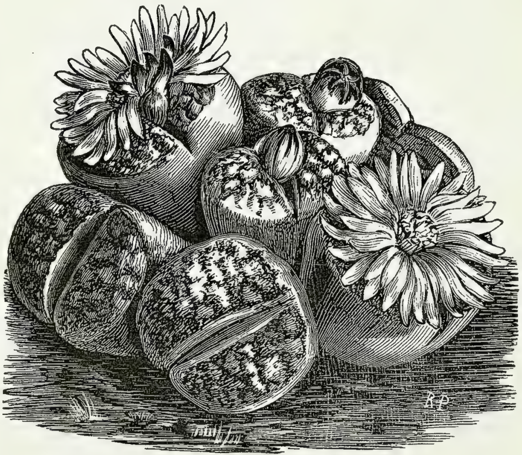
MESEMBRIANTHEMUM

| | |
|---|---|
| —rostratum | .35 |
| —Salmii | .35 |
| ¶scabigerum | |
| †scabrum roseum | |
| ¶spinulosum (thorny) | .35 |



M. tigrinum.

| | |
|---|---|
| ¶splendens | |
| ¶stelligerum | |
| subincanum | |
| superbum | .75 to 2.50 |
| ¶Thunbergii | .25 |



M. truncatellum.

| | |
|---|---|
| —tigrinum | .35 |
| —truncatellum (cobblestone) | .50 to 1.50 |
| tricolor | .10 to .25 |
| —uncinatum (hooked) | |
| †uncinellum (hooked) | |
| ¶vaginatum | .25 |
| violaceum | |

Prices on above, fifteen cents each, except where noted. Three varieties my selection, forty cents—six varieties, my selection, seventy-five cents—twelve varieties, my selection, one dollar and twenty-five cents.

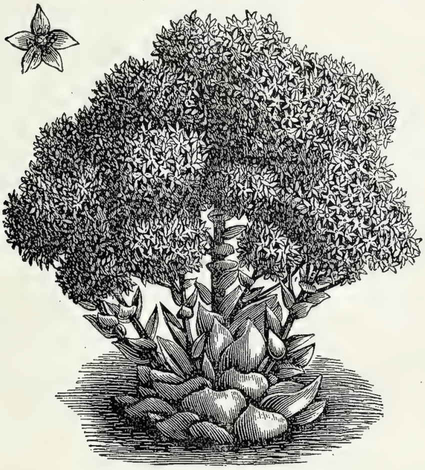
Twenty-five varieties, my selection, including about half of the rarer varieties, two dollars and seventy-five cents.

## **SEDUM**, Linn.—Wall-pepper—Everlivings.

They are well adapted for rockeries, or against old stone walls, also as single plants in large clumps by itself or between flowers or shrubs, the low-growing varieties are very fine for carpet bedding. The majority are perenial, and their large trusses of white, pink, red or violet flowers, during summer and autumn, are always admired. With the exception of a few, which are thus § marked, they are all hardy, and once planted they will stay for ever, coming up year after year as larger clumps.

SEDUM.

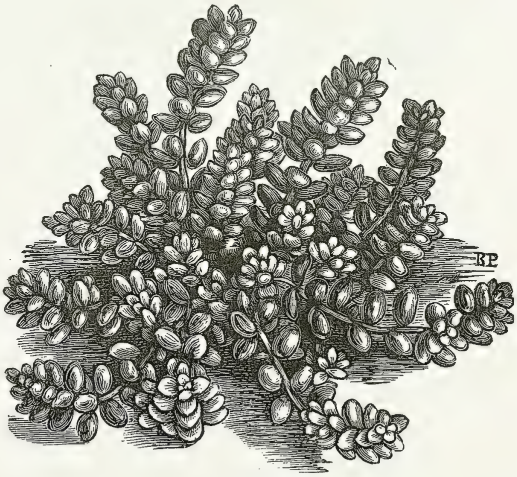
| | |
|---|---|
| acre | |
| Alberti | |
| album | |
| altissimum | |
| aizoon | |
| anacampseros | |
| aureum | |
| asiaticum | |
| atrosanguineum (with thick fleshy dark red leaves | .25 |
| §bracteatum (new) | .25 |
| Braunii | |
| carneum variegatum | .20 |
| carpatian | |
| Clusianum | |
| collinum | |
| cruciatum | |
| §dasyphyllum (very dry soil) | |
| §dendroideum | |
| elegans | |



S. sempervivum.

SEDUM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ewersii | |
| fabaria | |
| farinosum | |



S. Stahlii.

| | |
|---|---|
| glaucum | |
| “ cristata | .25 |
| hybridum | |
| kamtschaticum | |
| latifolium | |
| lydium | |
| maximum | |
| Middendorfianum | |
| multiceps | |
| oppositifolium | |
| populifolium | |
| pulchellum | |
| pulchrum | |
| purpurascens | |
| reflexum | |
| §retusum | |
| rhodiola | |

| SEDUM. | |
|---|---|
| rubens | |
| §sempervivum | .25 |
| Selskianum | |
| sexangulare | |
| Sieboldi | .20 |
| " variegata | .25 |
| spectabile | |
| spurium | |
| §Stahlii (dark red ball-shaped leaves) | .25 |
| stellatum | |
| Stoloniferum | |
| telephium | |
| vertali | |
| Wallichianum | |

Prices on above, ten cents each or three for twenty-five cents, for small plants, except where noted. Fifteen varieties, one dollar.

## SEDASTRUM, Rose.—False Sedum.

A new introduction from the United States Agricultural Department. A very interesting herbaceous family, especially in their new growth, which forms a stout, echeveria-like rosette. Of Mexican origin, they are related to the sedums, but not hardy.

| | |
|---|---|
| chapalense | .25 to .50 |
| ebracteatum | .15 to .50 |
| glabrum | .35 to .50 |
| incertum | .25 |
| Painteri | .25 to .50 |
| Palmerii | .35 to .50 |

## SEMPERVIVUM, L.—Live for ever—House Leek—Hen and Chicken.

This name comes from the latin, "*Semper,*" meaning: "always, and "*vivus,*" living. In form, manner of growth, etc., they resemble very much the "echeveria" type, but easily distinguished from the latter by their always hairy-like margin of the leaves which ends to a stump point. This class of plants are devided into four parts. "*aeonium*" being the highest standard type, very elegant and rare. They form a single stalk, or stem, about one-half to one inch diameter and one or two feet high, upon which a large, perfect flat, plate-like rosette, often measuring one to one and one-half feet diameter, rests. They seldom make any offsets, therefore being very rare and high priced. Next comes the "*stove or house sempervivums,*" which generally grow in form of a miniature shrub, each branch bearing at their end a more or less perfect little rosette of about one to two inch diameter. Some of those varieties are sending from their branches an immense lot of air roots down to the ground, giving it very much the resembling of the well-known tropical forest with their dense growth of palms, typical with their air roots and vines clinging to them. The third class, commonly called "*house leek or hen and chickens,*" are perfectly hardy, well adapted for rockeries, to cover old stone walls, stone piles, etc. In Southern Europe we often find the roofs and walls covered with some of those varieties and growing there the same way as our "*ampelopsis'* in this country. Their low-rosette growing form and different coloring of the leaves make them very suitable for everlasting carpet bedding, also very welcome for pot culture for house and conservatory. The last but not least class, *"monanthes,"* being a miniature form of the second variety, hardly growing over three inches in height. They are very interesting indeed, especially when in flower.

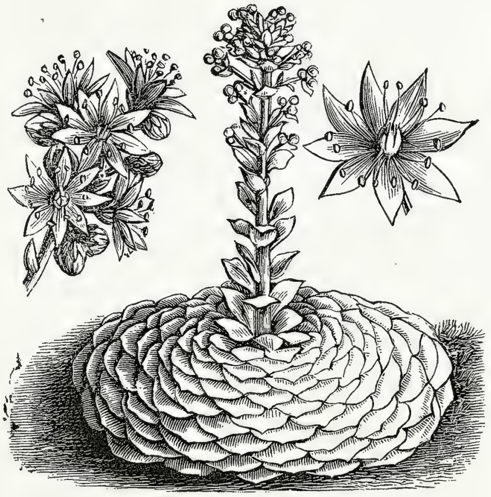
| AEONIUM. | |
|---|---|
| Bertholetianum | |
| Bollii | |
| cuneatum | |
| glutinosum | |
| halochrysum | 1.00 |

| AEONIUM. | |
|---|---|
| lineatum | |
| Saundersii | .50 |
| strebsicladum | |
| Youngianum | |

Prices on above, twenty-five cents to seven dollars and fifty cents each.

### STOVE OR HOUSESEMPERVIVUM.

| | |
|---|---|
| arboreum | .15 |
| " atrorubrum | .20 |
| " marginatum | .25 |
| " variegata | .35 |
| balsamiferum | .25 |
| barbatum | .25 |
| caespitosum | .20 |
| canariense | .50 |
| decorum | .20 |
| dichotonum | .15 |
| glandulosum | .20 |
| gludinosum | .20 |
| Haworthii | .15 |
| Lindleyi | .15 |
| " variegata | .25 |
| radicescens | .20 |
| tabulaeforme | .25 to .50 |
| Tournefortii | .25 |
| villosum | .35 |



S. tabulaeforme.

Larger plants, prices on application.

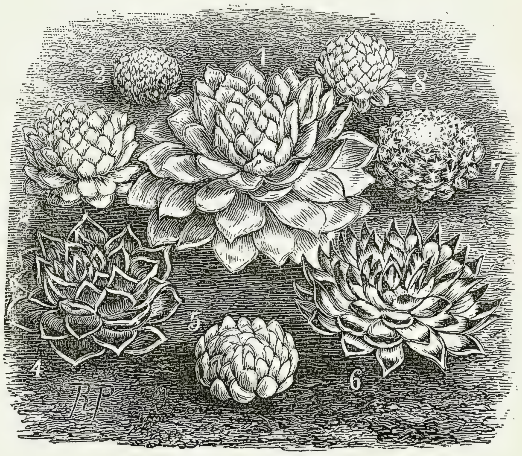
### SEMPERVIVUM—hardy varieties—house leek.

| | |
|---|---|
| acuminatum | |
| affine | |
| albidum | |
| alpinum | |
| anomalum | |
| arachnoideum (spider web) | .25 to .50 |
| arenarium | |
| atlanticum | |
| avernense | |
| assimile | |
| atlanticum | |
| atropurpureum | |
| Bartlingianum | |

| | |
|---|---|
| blandum | |
| Baumii | |
| Boissieri | |
| Boutinianum | |
| calcareum | .15 to .50 |
| ciliatum | |
| colchicum | |
| Comollii | |
| Delusori | |
| Doellianum | |
| elegans | |
| fimbriatum | |
| flagelliforme | |

## Sempervivum—hardy varieties—louse leek.

| | |
|---|---|
| Funkii | |
| glaucum | |
| globiferum | |
| grandiflorum | |
| Greenii | |
| Hausmannii | |
| heterotrichum | |
| Heuffelli | .25 to .50 |
| hirtum | |
| hispidulum | |
| Hookeri | |
| juratense | |
| Laggeri | |
| Lamottei | |
| Lehmannii | |
| Mettenianum | |
| maximum | .35 to .50 |
| Moggridgei | |
| montanum | |
| montanum cristata | |
| murale | |
| Neilreichii | |
| parvifolium | |
| patens | |
| piliferum | |
| Pittonii | |
| pyrenaicum | |
| Reginae amaliae | .35 to .75 |
| Reguienii | |
| robustum | |
| rubens | |
| rubicundum | |
| rupestre | |
| rubicolum | |
| ruthenicum | |
| Scherzerianum | |
| Schlehanii | |
| Schnittspahnii | |
| soboliferum | |
| spec. Athen | |
| spinosum | |
| spinulifolium | |
| tectorum | |
| tomentosum | |
| (webbianum) | .25 to .50 |
| triste | |
| Verlottii | |
| Villosum | |
| violaceum | |
| Wulfeni | |



Group of hardy sempervivum.

1.—Reginae amalia.
2.—Laggeri.
3.—soboliferum.
4.—triste.
5.—juratense.
6.—colchicum.
7.—Moggridgei.
8.—globiferum.

### Monanthes.

| | |
|---|---|
| brachicaule | .15 |
| polyphyllum | .15 |

## STAPELIA, L.—Starfish Cactus.

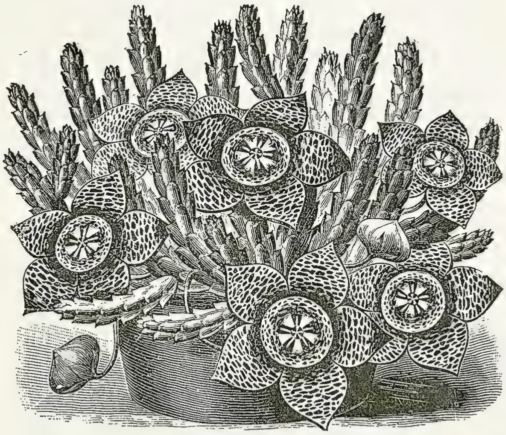
About sixty known varieties are in cultivation, of which the majority are natives of the African deserts.

They are named in honor of "Stapel" (d 1636) (translator of *Theophrast historia naturalis*), and, although some of those plants are over two hundred and fifty years in cultivation, they are as yet, strange to say, little known among florists and by the public. Very peculiar and curious plants, having short, thick, soft, fleshy stems, without leaves, which are bearing either single or in clusters, perfectly shaped, five-pointed star-like flowers of a chocolate and yellow streaked or mottled color.

Cultivation: Two parts of leave mould, one part sand, and one part of old loam, lime-rubbish and finely crushed bricks and charcoal, well mixed together, will suit them best, and while they will take all the water you may be able to give them during summer, water must be withheld in winter. Pots should be as small as possible, and good drainage provided for. Propagation by cuttings, which should be laid sideways on to the soil or sand, never stuck into it. They may be fastened or held on to the soil by means of a small piece of wire stuck into the soil and bent over the cutting.

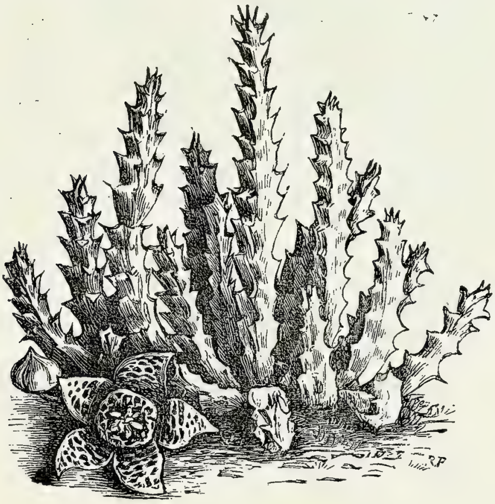
| STAPELIA. | |
|---|---|
| albicans | .20 |
| anguinea | .20 |
| angulata | .20 |
| arborea alba | .50 |
| atrata | .15 |
| atropurpurea | .25 |
| bufonia | .35 |
| ciliaris | .30 |
| ciliolata | .25 |
| conspurcata | .30 |
| cristata | .50 |
| diffusa | .25 |
| europaea | .50 |
| furcata | .15 |
| geminata | .25 |
| gigantea | .25 |
| glauca | .30 |
| grandiflora | .50 |
| Hanburyana | .35 |
| hirsuta | .35 |
| longifolium (stems up to 14 inches long) | .25 |
| longirostrata | .75 |
| marginalis | .20 |

| STAPELIA. | |
|---|---|
| marmorata | .25 |
| muricata | .20 |
| Munbyana | .30 |
| mutabilis | .15 |

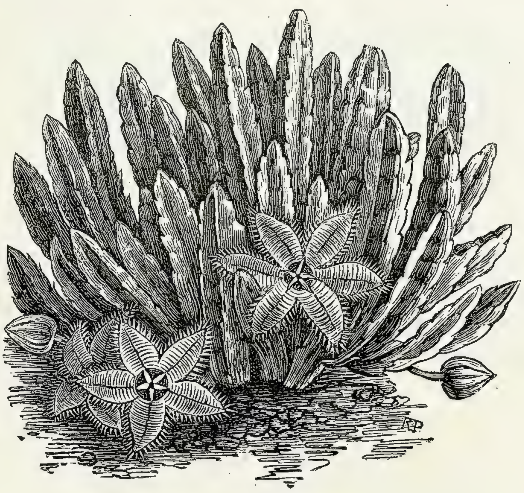


S. variegata.

| | |
|---|---|
| natalensis | .25 |
| normalis | .30 |
| parvipunctata | .30 |
| patula | .25 |



S. recurvata.



S. hirsuta.

| Stapelia. | |
|---|---|
| planiflora | .25 |
| punctata | .20 |
| purpurea | .35 |
| recurvata | .30 |
| rubens | .25 |
| rugosa | .20 |
| sanguinea | .25 |
| scutellata | .25 |

| Stapelia. | |
|---|---|
| sororio | .20 |
| tigrina | .30 |
| trisulea | .25 |
| tsomoensis | .40 |
| umbellata | .30 |
| variegata | .15 |
| woodfordii | .35 |
| Zebrina | .35 |

Above prices are for one to three stems or fingers, larger plants (clusters), prices accordingly.

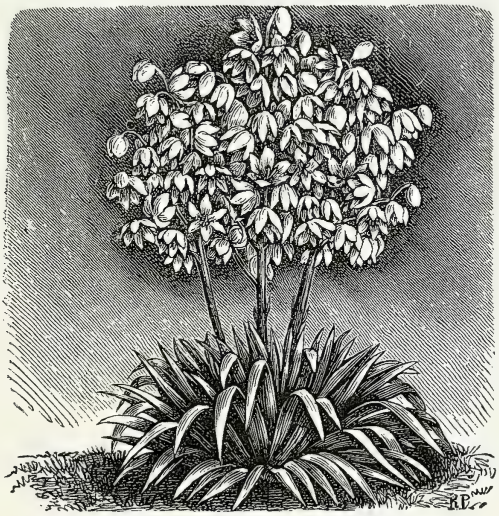
## YUCCA, L.

Spanish bayonet, bear grass, Adams needle, Spanish dagger and other such names are given to this plant, with his stately clumps of stiff, sometimes bayonet-like leaves, bristling out from the sides of the stem or centre of the low-growing hardy varieties in every directions and which are extremely ornamental. Thick, woody flower stalks are growing year after year in summer from the centre of the plant to a height of about six feet, which bear at their summit an immense compound panicles of creamy or pure white bell-shaped flowers, each floweret two inches across, adding very much to their glory.

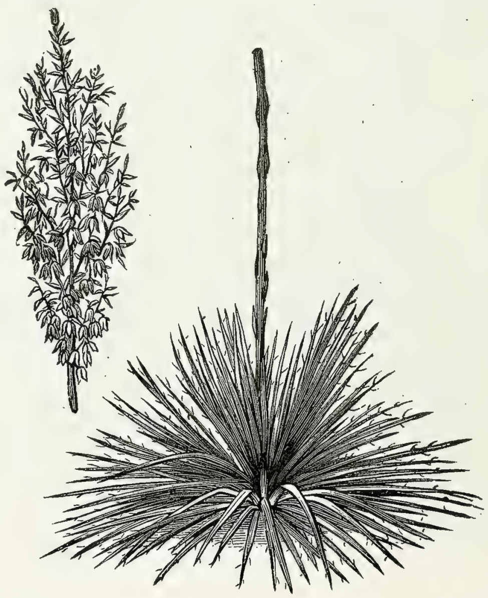
These are exceptional fine plants, the hardy varieties very suitable for a corner, edges or centre of the lawn or among herbaceous plants, the other varieties planted in tubs, make stately plants on terrasses, in front of steps or on the veranda.

| Yucca. | |
|---|---|
| aloefolia | .25 to 1.00 |
| " bicolor | .50 |
| " tricolor | .50 to .75 |
| " quadricolor | .50 to 1.50 |
| baccata | .50 to 2.00 |
| brevifolia (rare) | 1.00 |
| costaricensis (new) | .50 to 2.00 |
| elata | .35 to 1.00 |

| Yucca. | |
|---|---|
| fillamentosa | .25 to 1.00 |
| macrocarpa | .50 |
| radiosa | .35 |
| spec. nova | .25 to .50 |
| Whipplei | .25 to .50 |

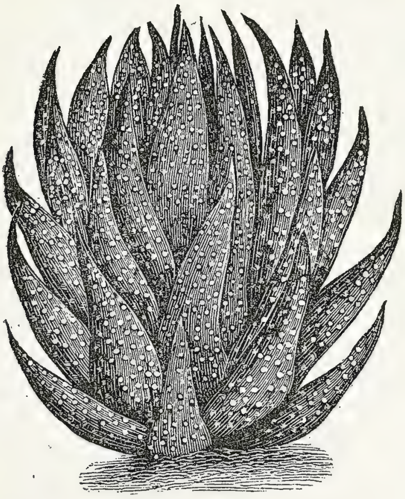


Y. fillamentosa ....... 25 to 1.00.



Y. angustifolia.... .25 to 1.00.

# Miscellaneous Succulents

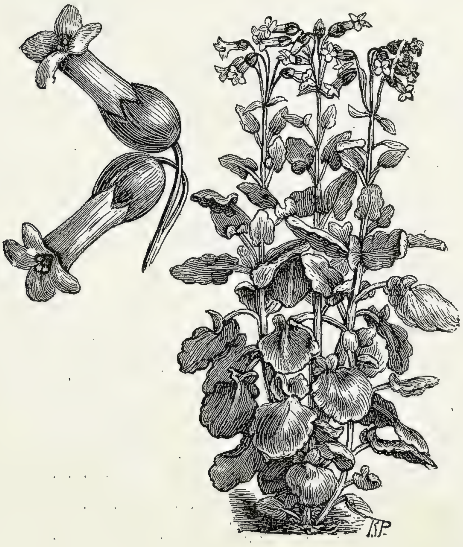


Apicra coarctata.

## ANACAMPSEROS.

| | |
|---|---|
| arachnoides | .25 |
| filamentosa | .25 |
| lanceolata | .35 |
| postulata | .50 |
| quinaria | .35 |
| Telephiastrum | .35 to .50 |
| ustulata | 1.00 |

**Bowiea volubilis,** a leafless vine, with bulbous roots.. .50 to 2.50

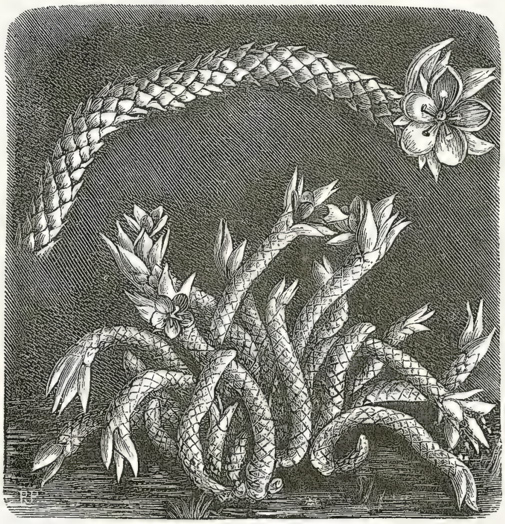


B. crenatum.

## APICRA, Wild.

Very similar to the "Haworthia's," but of a different inflorescens.

| | |
|---|---|
| coarctata | .35 to 1.00 |
| foliosa | .25 |
| pentagona | .50 |
| Reinwardtii | .50 |
| Spiralis | .35 |
| tortuosa | .50 |



Anacampseros quinaria.

## BRYOPHYLLUM, Salisb.

Sprouting Leave.

A very odd plant, characteristic on account of producing new plants on nearly every notch of the old leaves, which still hang on to the stem. They are also nice flowering, the flowers being in forms of a bladder. A leaf, pinned on to the wall, or laid on the soil, will throw out sprouts from every notch without watering.

| | |
|---|---|
| calycinum | .15 |
| crenatum | .25 |
| pinnatum | .15 to .75 |
| proliferum | .50 |

## CEROPEGIA, I (asclepiadaceae).

Thick, fleshy, generally climbing plants, with or without leaves. They are very rare and curious, often called *parachute* flowers on account of their flowers resembling an opened umbrella. The roots are either bulbous or else very thick and fleshy.

East India, Australia and tropical Africa are their home. Culture same as stapelias.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saundersi | .50 to 2.50 | stapeliaeformis | 1.00 to 2.50 |
| Barkleyi | 2.00 | Woodii | .25 to 2.50 |
| dichotama | .50 to 2.00 | | |

## CACALIA. See under Kleinia.

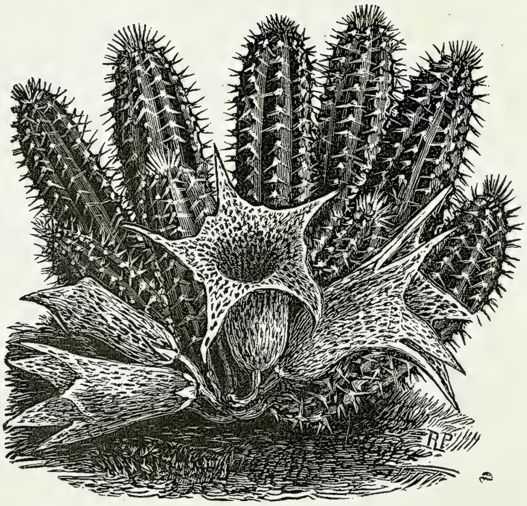
| | |
|---|---|
| **COLEUS**, Pencigii | .25 to 1.00 |
| **GLOBULEA** canescens | .75 |
| **GREENOVIA** aurea | .50 to 1.50 |

### ECHIDNOPSIS.

| | |
|---|---|
| cereiformis | .35 |
| Dammaniana | .35 |
| tesselata | .50 |

### HECHTIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Glomerata | $2.50 |
| argenta | $2.50 |



**DECABELONE** Barklyi .... 5.00

## HOYA, Linn—Asclepiadaceae.

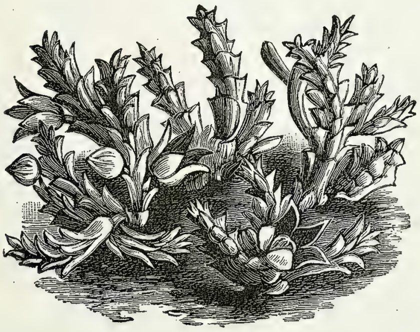
Climbing plants, with thick, leathery, oval or lancette-shaped leaves. They bear large clusters of small beautiful flesh-colored and fine scented flowers of a waxy appearance, out of which, from the centre, a clear white honey, prickles. The short flower-bearing stem must not be cut off after flowering, as said stem will bring forth flowers year after year. Not enough praise could be said about those lovely plants which can be trained over all shapes of trellis, and whoever grows them with a little care will be well rewarded with joy. They like a rather shady place.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| bella | .75 | Dalrympleana (australis) | .75 |
| carnosa | .25 to 1.00 | fraterna | 1.00 |
| carnosa variegata | .50 to 1.00 | imperialis | 1.50 |
| cinnamomifolia | .75 | Motoskei | .50 |
| clandestina | .50 | | |

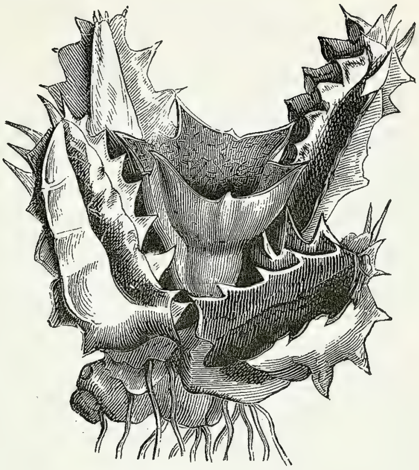
## HUERNIA, R. Br.

Very much alike to "Stapelia's," but bearing at the edges of their stems, soft, fleshy, flexible short thorns, and the flowers, being a ten-pointed star, having a more or less solid or speckled color of yellow and red.

| | |
|---|---|
| barbata | .50 |
| coccinea | .35 |
| occulata (new) | 1.00 |
| Penzigii | .35 to .75 |
| primulina | .35 to .75 |



**HUERNIOPSIS** decipiens (new) .50 to 1.00



Huernia barbata.

## LENOPHYLLUM,

Britton and Rose (new).

| | |
|---|---|
| acutifolium | |
| guttatum | .75 |
| pumilla | .15 |
| texanum | |
| Weinbergii | .50 to .75 |

o

**KALOSANTHES** coccinea .35

o

**LAMATOPHYLLUM** macrum (aloelike) .35 to 1.00

**NOTONA** pendula .25 to 1.00

## OTHONNA, L. (Hertia, Less.)

Thick, round, fleshy leaves in form and shape of a miniature cucumber on long, slender thread-like stems. Very suitable for hanging baskets, vases, etc. They bear small but very attractive yelow flowers in profusion nearly the whole year round.

| | |
|---|---|
| crassifolia | .10 to .25 |
| carnosa | .20 |
| trinervia | .25 |

**OXALIS** carnosa .25 to .50

**PLECTRANTHUS** cylindraceus .25 to 1.00

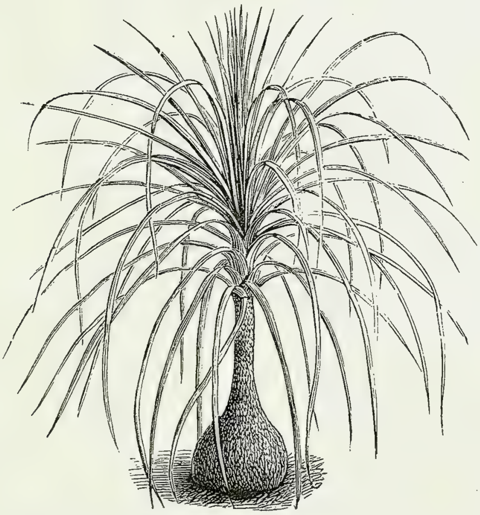
**PORTULACARIA** afra .25 to 1.00

## PORTULACCA GRANDIFLORA, Linn.

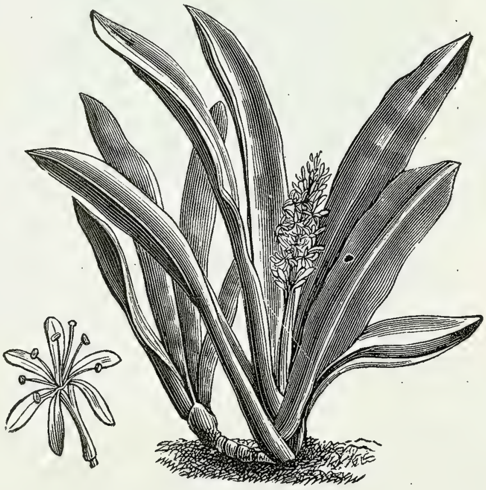
The plants offered below are not the kind raised out of those three and five cents seed packets obtained from the general seeds men. They are truly hybridized, very large flowering plants from original Brazilian stock, and multiplied by cuttings, not seeds. They like a rather light soil and all the sun they possibly can get. I list the following:

Alba—clear white, double-rose shaped.
Aurea striata—white, yellow stripes.
Aurantiaca—orange-yellow, single and double.
Albo rosea striata—white, red banded.
Bedmanni—clear white, purple blotches.
Salmiana—salmon.
Splendens—large red.
Thellusonii—scarlet, centre white.
Variegata—light pink, streaked with white and red.

Fifteen cents each or two for twenty-five cents. Seeds of above, single or mixed color, twenty-five cents a package.



**PINCENECTITIA** Tuberculata
(Beaucarnea recurvata) .25 to 2.50



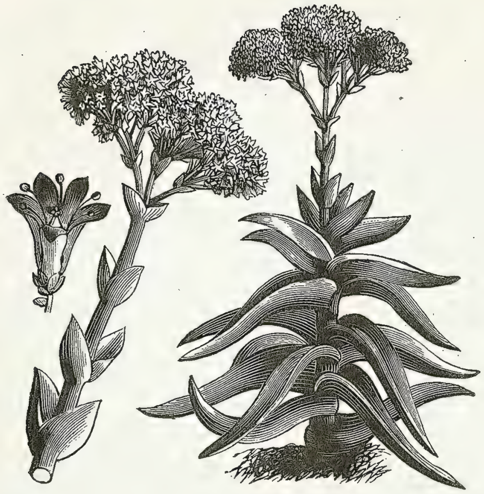
Sanseviera.
guineensis.

## PEDILANTHUS, euphorbiacae, bird cactus.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| padifolius | .50 to 1.00 | tithymaloides | .15 to .75 |

## SANSEVIERA, Bowstring.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| cylindrica (antelope horns) | .50 to 2.00 | thyrsiflora | .50 |
| guineensis | .25 to 1.00 | Zeylanica | .15 to .50 |
| Laurentii (new) | 3.00 | “ variegata aurea | .50 to 1.00 |
| subspicata | 1.00 | spec. South Africa (new) | 1.50 |
| sulcata (goat horns) | .50 | | |



Rochea longifolia.

## ROCHEA, Dc.

An exceptional fine flowering variety, with fleshy, round, oval, lanzette or compressed gray leaves, of a frosted appearance.

| | |
|---|---|
| falcata | .20 |
| longifolia | .35 |
| odorata | .35 |
| rotundifolia | .50 |

* * *

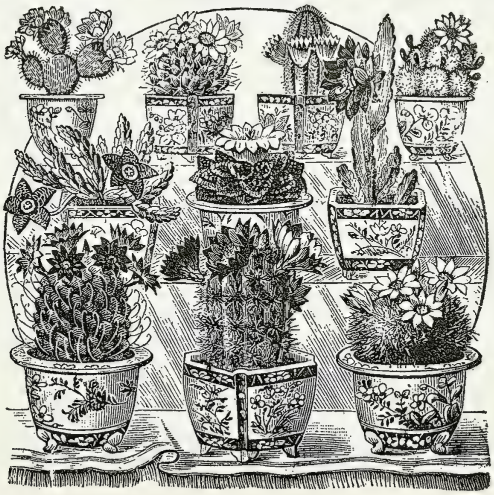
## SENECIO, Linn. (Compositae.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| angulata | .15 to 1.00 | hadiensis | .25 |
| candens | .15 to .50 | Hanburyanus | .50 |
| crassipes | .25 | scaposus | .50 to 2.50 |
| Galpinii | .25 | oxyriaefolius | .25 to .50 |

* * *

| | |
|---|---|
| **TRADESCANTIA** navicularis | .35 to .50 |

Six miniature cactus and succulents,
all different, with pots and soil and
ebonized etagerie to hold the pots, securely packed, by express, $1.50.
Same as above, one size larger; same price.



Twelve cacti and succulents, *extra fine selected plants,* with *real imported* **Japanese porcelain** *pots of different size and shape,* with or without soil and labels as desired, by express, $3 to $5, or six for $1.50 to $2.50.

## SMALL POTS FOR CACTUS SEEDLINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| One inch high and one inch diameter, per 100 | .75 |
| One and three-quarter inches high and one and three-quarter inches diameter, per 100 | 1.00 |

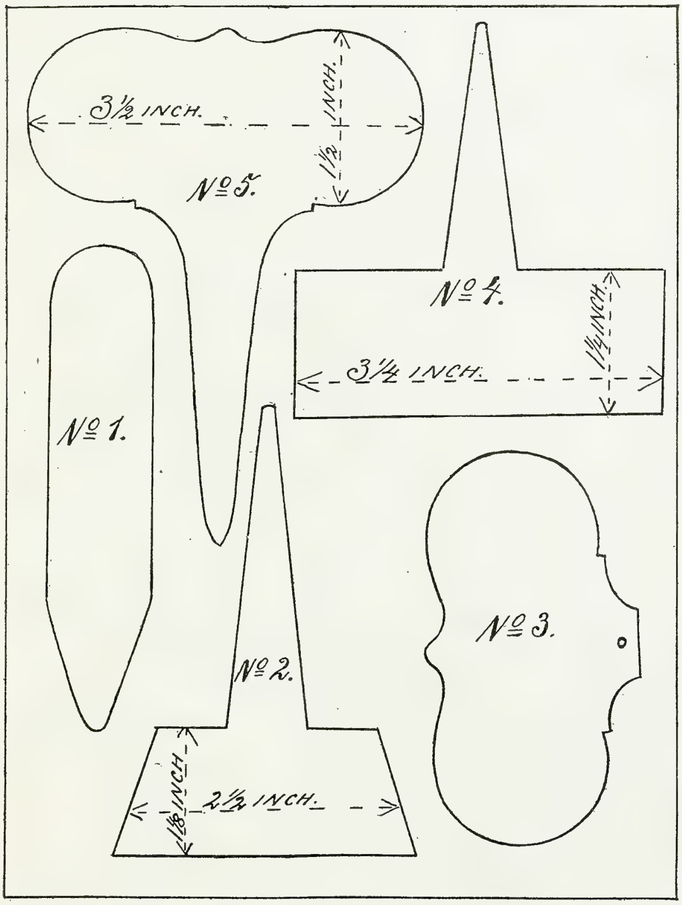
## PANS FOR SEED SOWING

| | |
|---|---|
| with saucer, stand and glass cover, same as I use, five and one-half inches diameter, per 10 | 1.50 |

**CACTI SEED.** Liberal Packet Mixed .......................... .10 to .25

## JAPANESE POTS.

Real imported goods of fancy designs and shapes, one and one-half to four inches diameter, per dozen, assorted, $1.50 to $2.



## LABELS.

| | DOZEN | 100 |
|---|---|---|
| Four or five inches, wooden, one side painted | | 20 |
| Four or five by one inches, zinc, will last a lifetime, | | |
| No. 1 | .15 | 1.00 |
| No. 2 | .20 | 1.10 |
| No. 3 | .20 | 1.10 |
| No. 4 | .25 | 1.25 |
| No. 5 | .25 | 1.25 |

Other sizes, shapes and forms, either sinc or celuloid, made to order.

Indelible INK for wood labels, per bottle .25

Indelible INK for zinc labels, which will not come off, except erasing with sand or emery paper, per bottle........ .25 and .50

## MEXICAN AND INDIAN CURIOSITIES, SOUVENIERS, RELICS, ETC.

Opal stones, hats, leather goods, Mexican cactus candy, and so on, always on hand. List and prices on application.

### Weinberg's Universal Mealy Bug Destroyer.

Guaranteed to destroy mealy bug as well as other insects without the slightest injury to the plants, per bottle, 25 and 50 cents.

☞ **Chief vars.** of Cacti and succulents in all sizes, small or large quantities, as well as seeds thereof, I am willing to take in *exchange or payment.* Anyone wishing to dispose of such, I beg to send me offers.

## BOOKS ON CACTI.

In answer to frequent inquiries for books, which fully treats on cacti, I would say, that there are but few works available in the English language. I can supply the following works at short notice, on receipt of their prices: **Cactaceae of the United States and Mexican Boundary Survey,** by Dr. Engelmann, a finely illustrated work of seventy-five plates, engraved on steel, with description of one hundred and twenty varieties. This work is out of print, but can supply a few copies at $12 each.

**Cactus Culture for Amateurs,** by W. Watson, Assistant Curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England; about two hundred and thirty-five pages and ninety illustrations.................................. $2.25

**Preliminary revision** of the North American species of Cactus and Anhalonium, by Prof. John M. Coulter, forty-one pages.............. .35

**Preliminary revision** of the North American species of Echinocactus, Cereus and Opuntia, one hundred and seven pages................. .50

## GERMAN WORKS.

**Foerster and Ruempler** Cacteen Kunde, one thousand pages, which treats fully on these plants and has a limited number of large illustrations of plants ..................................................... $12.00

**Die Sukkulenten,** Th. Ruempler and Prof. Dr. K. Schumann, two hundred and sixty pages, with one hundred and thirty-nine illustrations, treating about half on cacti and the other half on succulents ................. $2.75

**Praktischer Leitfaden** für die Anzucht und Pflege der Cacteen, speciell der Phyllocacteen von *W. O. Rother;* a very fine work with forty-seven illustrations, especially for beginners of collection........................ $1.50

**Monographia Cactacearum..** Gesamtbeschreibung der Kakteen, von Prof. Dr. Karl Schumann; eight hundred and thirty-two pages and one hundred and seventeen illustrations, the STANDARD of today, describing fully all cactus, which are known up to 1900, price............................ $10

**Kakteenkulturen** im Hause und ihr Werth, by K. Hirscht......... .50

## HARDY CACTUS AND ALPINE PLANTS.

These are best suited for the ROCKERY, although most of them will succeed equally well in the border. They may be left outside in the open during winter, unprotected, as they will stand any amount of frost of from fifteen to twenty degrees below zero.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Echinocactus** | Simposonii (pincushion Cactus), per 10...... | 1.00 to 1.50 |
| “ | Simpsonii, alba spina......................... | |
| “ | Simpsonii, minor (button Cactus), per 10.... | 1.00 to 3.00 |
| “ | Simpsonii, large clumps, each, .50 to 2.00, per 10 ................................. | 5.00 to 10.00 |

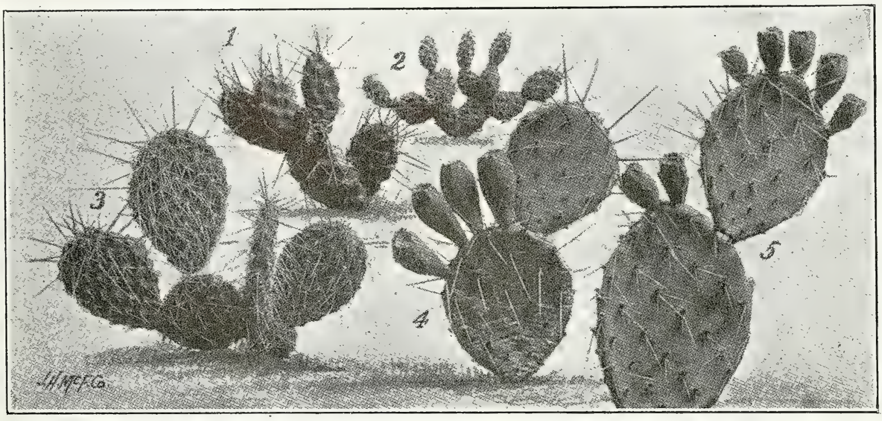
## HARDY CACTUS AND ALPINE PLANTS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| " | polycephalus var. Xeranthemoides, per 10 | 15.00 | to | 50.00 |
| **Echinocereus** | Engelmannii (semi-hardy), 3 var., per 10 | 2.50 | to | 5.00 |
| " | Engelmannii, in large clumps, each | 2.00 | to | 10.00 |
| " | Caespitosus (semi-hardy), per 10 | 1.00 | to | 2.50 |
| " | Fendleri, each | .25 | to | 1.00 |
| " | viridiflorus, per 10 | 1.00 | to | 3.00 |
| Mamillaria | Missouriensis, per 10 | 1.00 | to | 2.50 |
| " | vivipara, per 10 | 1.50 | to | 3.50 |
| " | arizonica, per 10 | 1.00 | to | 2.50 |
| **Opuntia** | arenaria, per 10 | 1.00 | to | 2.00 |
| " | arborescens, per 10 | 1.50 | to | 5.00 |
| " | arborescens, large specimen in tree form, each | 2.50 | to | 7.50 |
| " | camanchica, per 10 | 1.00 | to | 5.00 |
| " | candelabri formis per 10 | 2.00 | to | 5.00 |
| " | " large specimen, three to four feet high, each | 3.50 | to | 10.00 |
| " | brachyarthra and fragilis, per 10 | 1.00 | to | 2.50 |
| " | Hochderfferii, extra fine, per 10 | 2.00 | | 5.00 |
| " | Hochderfferii, large specimen, each | | | |
| " | mesacantha greenii, per 10 | 1.00 | | 5.00 |
| " | mesacantha macrorrhiza, per 10 | 1.00 | | 5.00 |
| " | mesacantha cymochilla, per 10 | 1.00 | | 5.00 |
| " | phaeacantha, per 10 | 1.00 | | 5.00 |
| " | phaeacantha, major, per 10 | 1.25 | | 6.00 |
| " | " polyacantha (hybrid,) per 10 | 2.50 | | 7.50 |
| " | polyacantha, per 10 | 1.00 | | 5.00 |
| " | polyacantha albaspina, per 10 | 1.25 | | 5.00 |
| " | Rafinesquei, per 10 | 1.00 | | 3.50 |
| " | Rafinesquei cymochilla, per 10 | 1.00 | | 3.50 |
| " | Rafinesquei grandiflora per 10 | 1.00 | | 3.50 |
| " | Rafinesquei microsperma, per 10 | 1.00 | | 3.50 |
| " | Rafinesquei stenochilla, per 10 | 1.00 | | 3.50 |
| " | Robusta, per 10 | 2.00 | | 5.00 |
| " | Robusta, large specimen, each | 2.50 | | 7.50 |
| **Agave** | applanata Parryi, per 10 | 4.50 | | 10.00 |

| | | EACH. | DOZEN. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Arabis** | albida (rock cress) white flowering | .15 | 1.50 |
| **Artemisia** | absintheum, gray aromatic leaves | .15 | 1.50 |
| " | pontica (old man), finely cut gray leaves | .15 | 1.50 |
| " | stellariana (old woman), wooly white leaves | .15 | 1.50 |
| **Centaurea** | nigra variegata, gold and green leaves | .25 | 2.00 |
| **Cerastium** | tomentosum, white leaves | .15 | 1.50 |

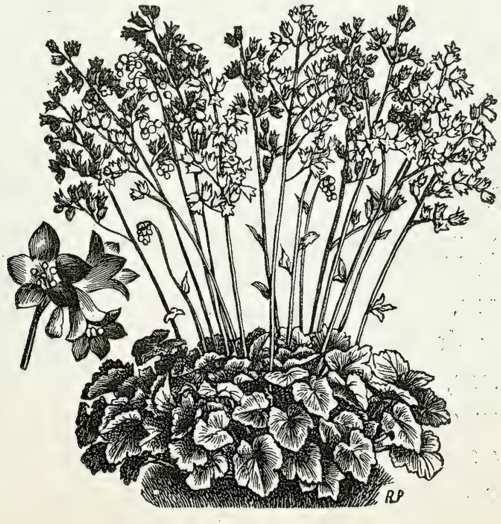
### HARDY CACTUS AND ALPINE PLANTS.

| | Each. | Dozen. |
|---|---|---|
| **Dasylirion** Wheeleri, large plants, each, | .75 | 7.50 |
| **Glyceria** spectabilis fol. variegata, a very fine, neat, red, green and white ribbon grass | .15 to .50 | 1.50 |
| **Gnaphalium** leontopodium (Edelweiss) | .15 to .25 | 1.50 |
| **Heuchera sanguinea** (Coral bells) | .15 | 1.50 |
| **Inula** ensifolia, very fine for rocks | .15 | 1.50 |
| **Saxifraga** crassifolia, green and bronze leaves | .15 | 1.50 |
| " twelve other varieties in rosette form | .15 to .25 | 1.50 |
| **Sedum,** for list see page, No 45 and 46 | | |
| **Sempervivum,** for list see page, No. 47 and 48 | | |
| **Stachys** lanata (dusty Miller), wooly white leaves | .15 | 1.50 |
| **Veronica** incana, silvery leaves | .15 | 1.25 |



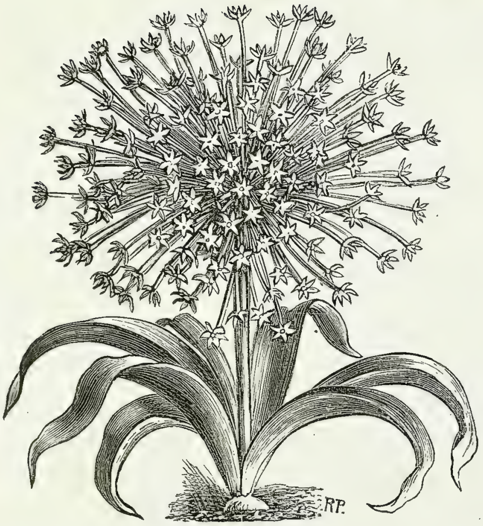
1.—Opuntia arenaria. 2.—Opuntia fragilis 3.—Opuntia polyacantha. 4.—Opuntia mesacantha. 5.—Opuntia phaeacantha.

Any other varieties of hardy, semi-hardy or tropical rockery species, also prices on above for larger quantities on application.

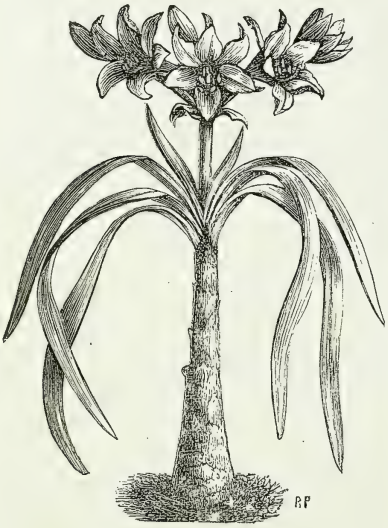


Heuchera sanguinea.

# BULBS



**Allium** Schubertii ... .35 to .75



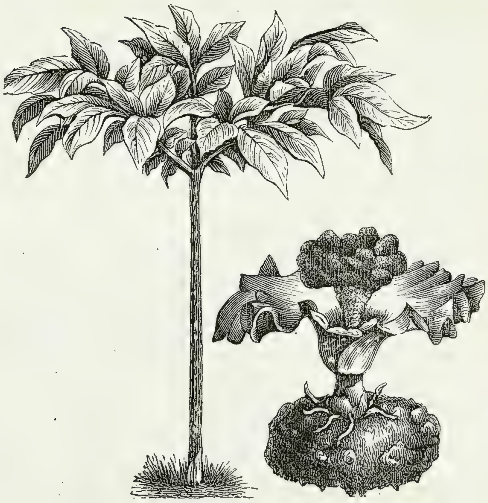
Amaryllis procera.

## BEGONIA, TUBEROUS ROOTED HYBRIDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Single flowers, any colors, each ten cents...... per dozen | 1.00 |
| double flowers, any colors, each twenty cents.. per dozen | 2.00 |
| new frilled flowers, any colors, each thirty cents... per dozen | 3.00 |

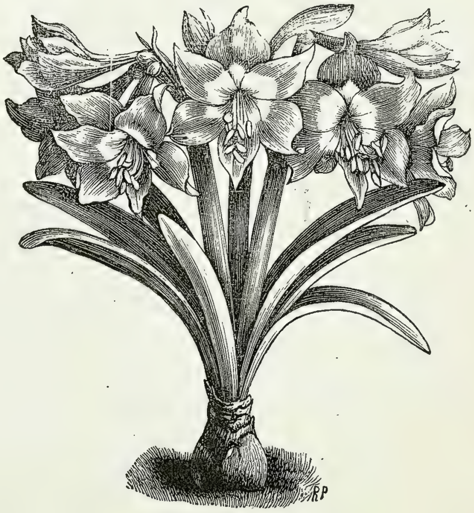
**Caladium** argyrites ... .35 to .50

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Amaryllis,** | in varieties | .15 to 2.50 |
| " | equestris . | .50 to 1.00 |
| " | procera ... | .75 to 2.50 |
| " | robusta ... | .75 to 1.75 |



Amorphophallas capanulatus.

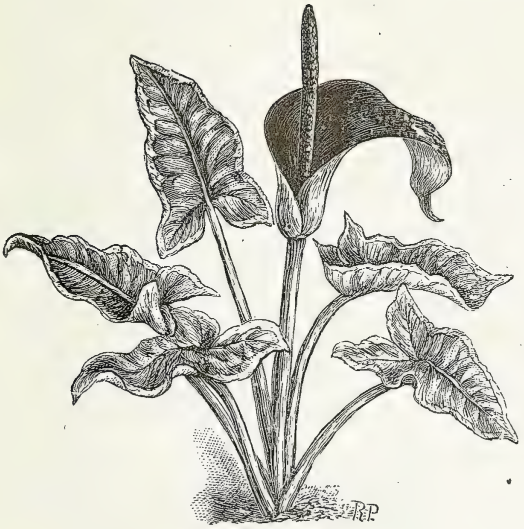
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Amorphophallus** | campanulatus | 1.00 |
| " | Rivieri | .50 to 1.00 |
| " | Simlense | .35 to .75 |



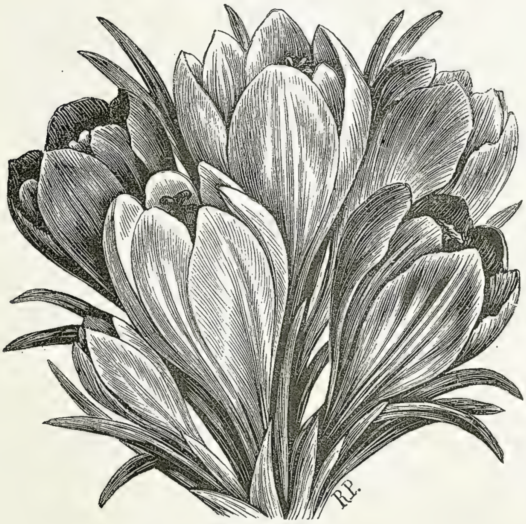
Amaryllis equestris.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Cannas,** | mixed varieties | .5 |
| " | named varietie | .9 to .20 |

## BULBS.



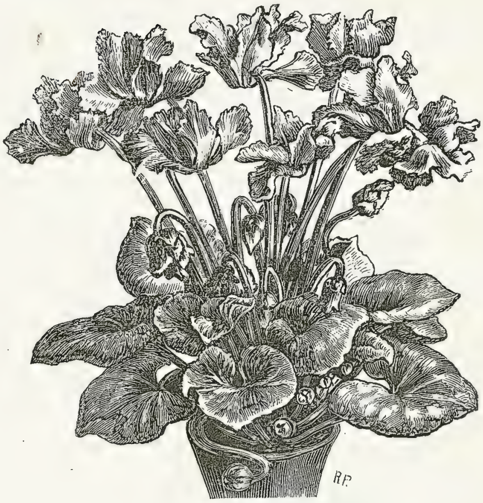
| | |
|---|---|
| **Arum** sanctum ...... | .50 to 1.00 |



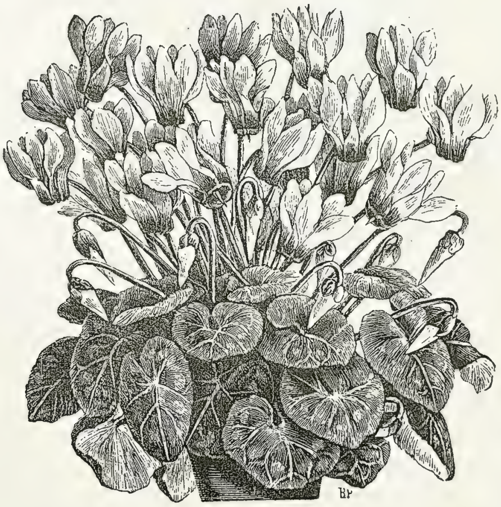
| | |
|---|---|
| **Crocus**, in varieties, per 100............... | .25 to .50 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Colchicum** Sibthorpi .. | .15 to 1.00 |
| **Crinum** scabrum ..... | 1.00 to 2.50 |
| **Gloxinias**, in varieties | .15 to .35 |
| **Hyacinths**, Dutch mixed, per dozen......... | .70 to 1.00 |
| “ separate colors | .10 to .15 |
| **Lilium** giganthenum .. | 1.00 to 5.00 |
| **Naegelia** (Gesneriaceae), six var., each....... | .25 to 1.00 |
| **Veltheimia** viridifolia . | .50 to .75 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Cyclamen** hederaefolium | .25 to .50 |
| “ persicum ..... | .25 to .50 |
| “ persicum giganteum fimbriatum . | .25 to .50 |



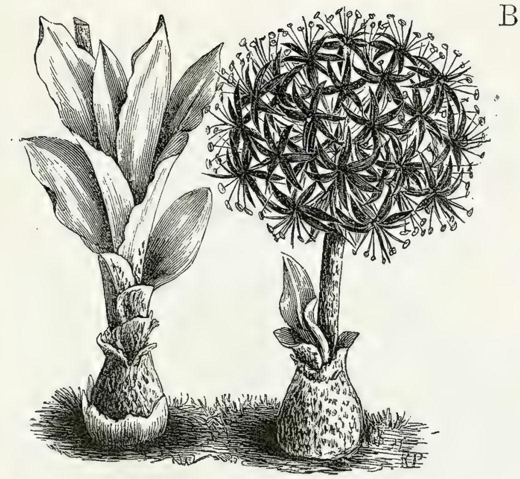
Cyclamen persicum.



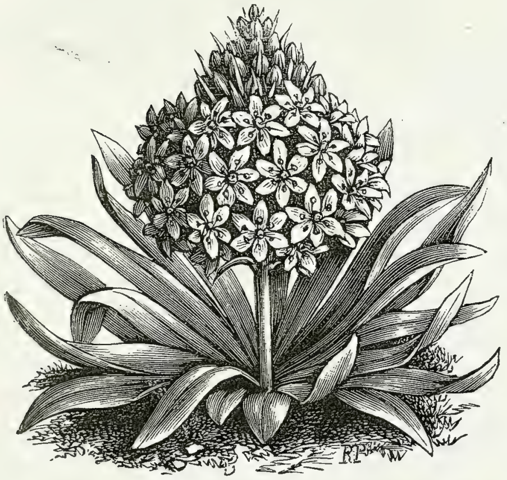
Cyclamen giganteum fimbriatum.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Oxalis**, pink, per dozen . | .25 |
| “ plants ........ | .25 to 1.00 |
| **Pancratium** illyricum .. | .50 to 2.00 |
| **Saintpaulia** ionantha .. | .25 to 1.00 |
| **Tulips**, parrot or dragon, per dozen .......... | .30 |

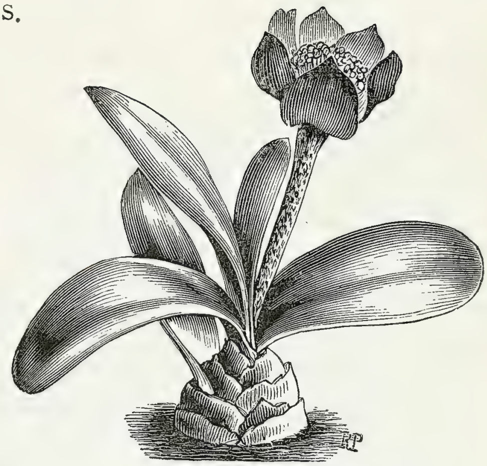
## BULBS.



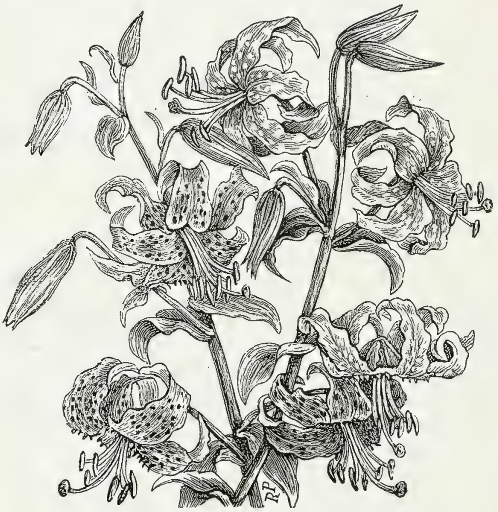
**Haemanthus** cocineus . . .75 to 1.00
**Scilla** maritima
(sea onion) .15 to 2.50
" peruviana . . . . . . . .35 to 2.50



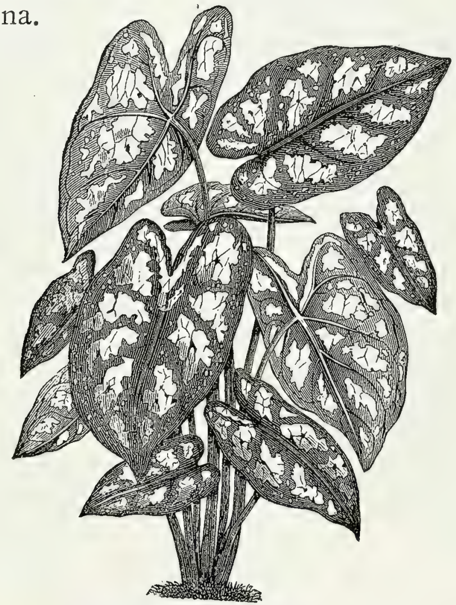
Scilla peruviana.



**Haemanthns** Kalbreyeri . 1.75



**Lilium lancifalium rubrum et album** . . . . . . . . . . . . . .25 to .75

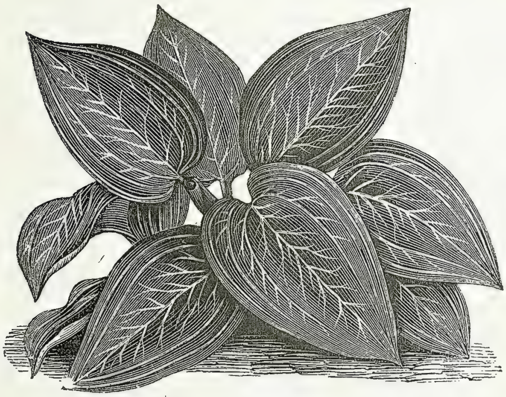


Caladium argyrites.

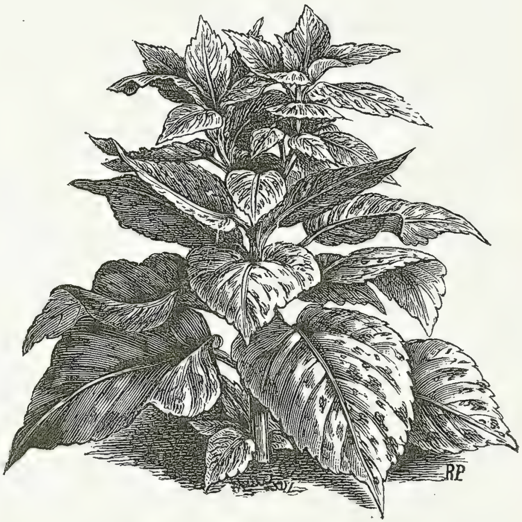
# Odd and Rare Plants

Under this heading I offer some **very rare**, as well as curious and beautiful plants, very seldom listed in other catalogues.

**Aeshynanthes** Lobbianus. A very handsome little plant, with small waxy-like foliage, which is green, white, gold and red striped. Flowers are bright red, large and funnel shaped.......... .35 to .50



**Anoectochilus** Dowsonianus
1.00 to 5.00



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Acalypha** musaica | ..... .35 | to 1.00 |
| **Aphelandra** fascinator | . .25 | to 1.50 |
| " nitens | ..... .50 | to 2.00 |
| " Roezlii | ... .25 | to 1.00 |
| **Asplenium** nidis avis (birds nest fern) | ....... .75 | to 5.00 |

**Begonia, fibrous rooted**; the following are the finest in the leaves as well as in flower, and very seldom found listed by other growers.

**Atropurpurea.** Treelike in growth, the foliage appears as if varnished and is of a very dark bronze red color. Its large and numerous coral red flowers are sure to make it extremely popular............ .15 to .25 and .50

**Davisi** ................................................ .25 to 1.00

**Gracilis.** An ever-blooming begonia of fine habit, with small maple-like leaves. Flowers and leaves appearing simultaneously and forever afterward. As a pot plant it blooms all winter and literally covering the foliage.
.15 to .25 and .50

**Gugoensis.** One of the finest and rarest begonias, hardly listed by other dealers. Foliage, ovalshaped and glistening in all colors of the rainbow. .50 and 1.00

**Gruss an Erfurt,** very fine .............................. .25 to 1.00

## Odd and Rare Plants.

### Begonia.

**Heraceleifolia.** Growing in style of rex begonia, with cut foliage, of a rich dark silver and bronze shading, and covered all over with glistening hairs. .............. .25 and .50

**Hybreda Gloire de Sceaux** .............................. .25 to 1.00

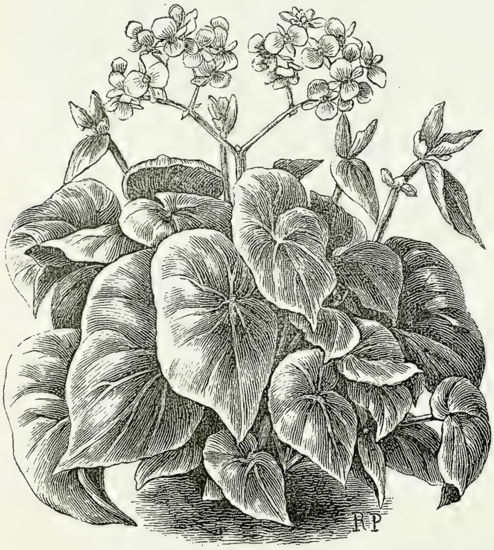
**Incana.** One of the rarest of rather slow growth. Stem as well as leaves are perfectly white and appear as if covered all over with white powder .50

**Luxuriant.** A great profusion of luxuriant foliage and magnificent flowers. Leaves the size of beg. rex, dark velvet green, shading into red and tinged with black; underneath brilliant cherry red. Flowers white, slightly tinged red, in large drooping clusters........................ .35 and .50

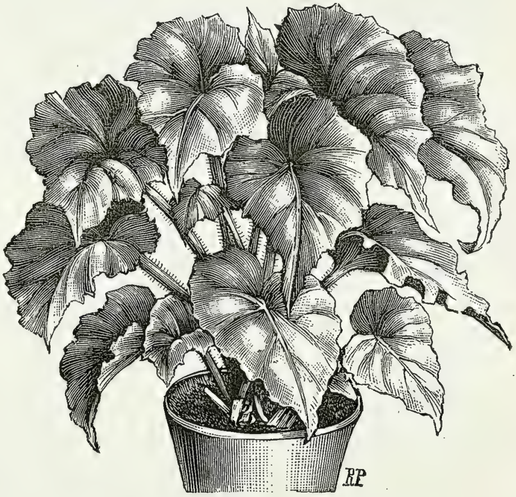
**Manicata aurea.** The heavy round-shaped waxy leaves are grandly blotched and spotted with creamy white and red hairs. A most beautiful plant ........................................................ .20 to .50

**Otto Foerster** .................................................. .25 to 1.00

**Palmata.** Growing in tree form. Stems are red in color, and the leaves which are in shape of a palm, bearing a soft, light, velvet green, very beautiful. ............ .25 and .50



**Scharffiana** .........25 to .75



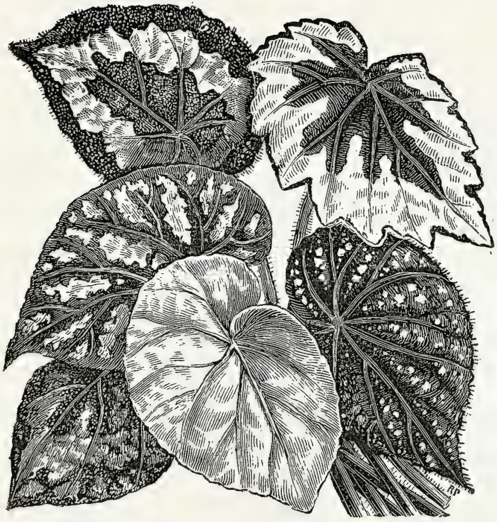
Silver King...... .25 to 1.25.

**Vernon, double dwarf.** A new dwarf form of the vernon type, of French origin. Plants dwarf and compact, loaded at all times with fine double crimson blossoms; leaves of a rich bronze color. A perfect little gem. ........ .15 and .25

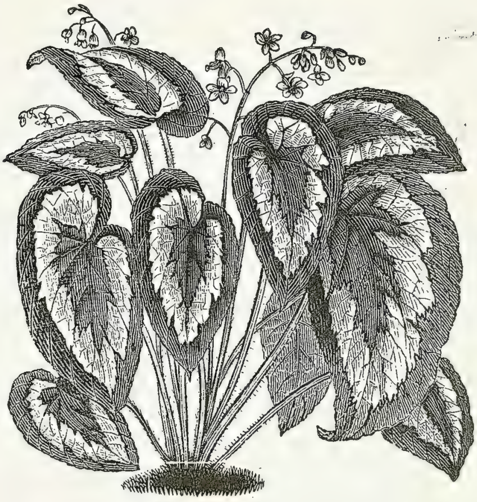
◆

**Cissus discolor** (Chameleon Vine). Leaves are long, heart-shaped and even more beautiful than the finest rex begonias; midrib and fluted edges are zinnabar red, the rest of the upper surface is silver and bronze green; under side, a rich wine red.............................................. .25 to 1.00

## ODD AND RARE PLANTS.



Begonia Rex.



Begonia Rex.

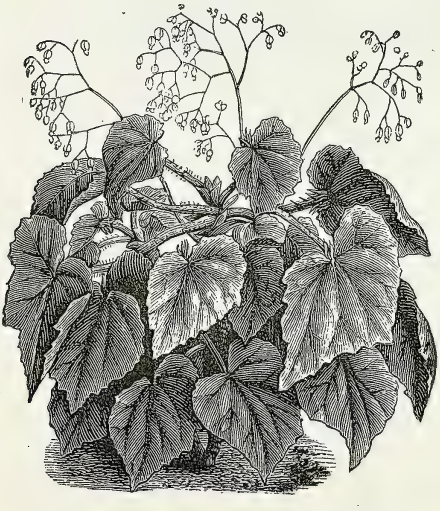
**Rex Begonias.** Our collection, which contains some twelve varieties, embraces all the good old types as well as the best of recent introduction. .............. .15 to .75

**Colletia cruciata,** a leaveless shrub, of which the stems are covered with thorns all over. They are very curious and rare and bearing in midwinter large yellow fine-scented flowers .............................. .25 to .50

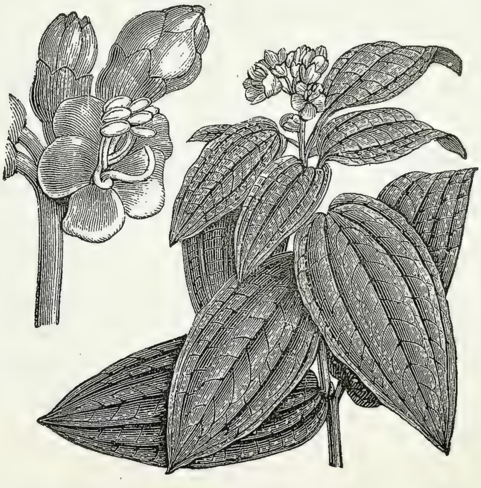
**Colletia horida,** same as above but of more robust and strong growth, resembling very much euphorbia grandicornis in miniature style... .35 to 1.00

**Cypripedium** insigne, "Jeweled Lady's-slipper Orchid,' the most prominent in the genus, is well known as the most beautiful and easily grown of any, and being the queen of the midwinter season for flowers; thriving well in any ordinary green house or even in a sunny window.......... .50 to 2.50

Can also supply hybrids and other varieties.

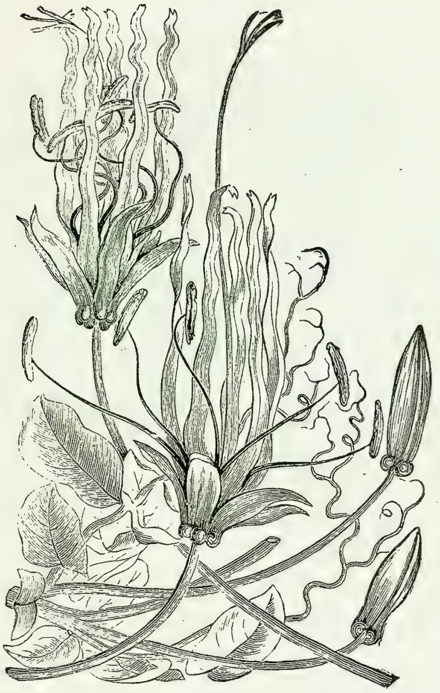


Begonia manicata aurea.

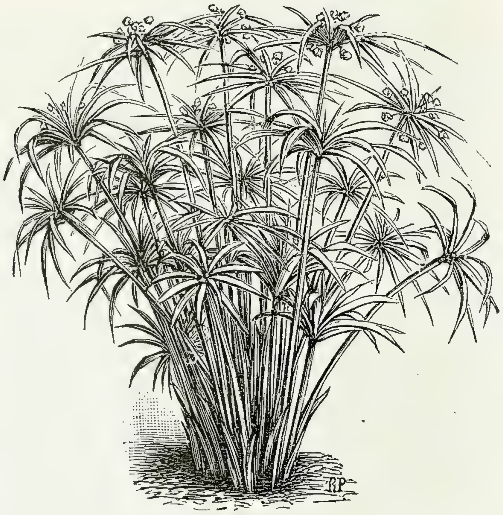


**Bertolonia's** in variety .35 to 1.00

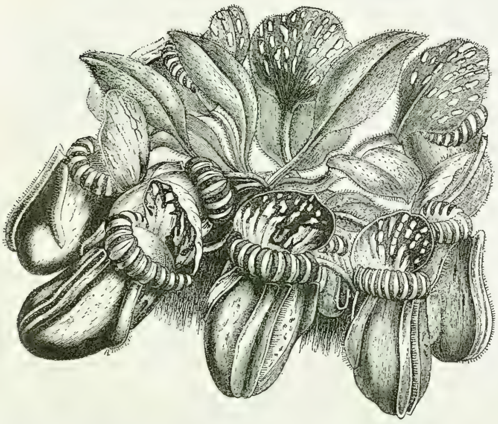
## Odd and Rare Plants.



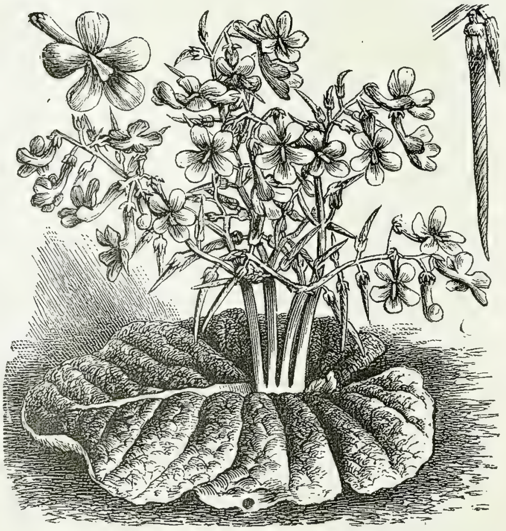
**Cobea** **penduliflora** .25 to 1.00



**Cyperus** alternifolius, the "umbrella palm." Of easiest culture if given plenty of water .15 to .50



**Cephalotus** follicularis 5.00 to 7.50



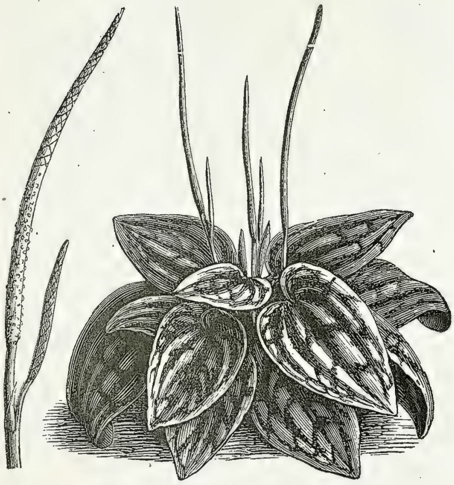
**Didymocarpus** polyanthus .25 to 1.00

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Cryptanthus** | acaulis | .50 to 1.50 |
| " | acaulis argenteus | .50 to 1.50 |
| ' | Beuckeri | 1.00 to 3.50 |

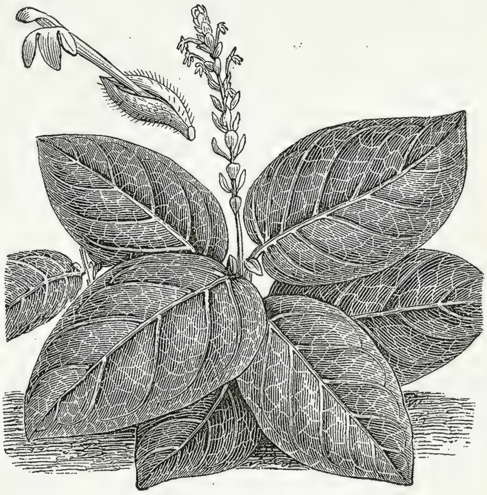
**Dracaenas,** "Dragon Tree." These are standard plants for all sorts of ornamentation. The firm textured enduring leaves, be they broad or narrow, preading or recurved, in all cases preserve a distinctly graceful and stately habit. They have also a marked individuality in the gay painting of their leaves, and are of easy culture and keep a fine appearance through many hardships.

## ODD AND RARE PLANTS.

**Dracaena** Haageana, broad green leaves .......... .40 to 1.00
" Imperialis, leaves green, changing to rose, margin creamy white .......... .50 to 2.50
" Sanderiana, narrow green leaves striped with silvery white .......... .25 to 1.00
" terminalis, crimson foliage marked with pink and white .......... .25 to .75



**Eranthemum (Fittonia)** marmorata .......... .35 to 1.00



Fittonia Verschaffetti.

**Epidendrum venosum.** An aerial plant belonging in the orchid family, and will grow nicely on a piece of bark. Neat spikes of flowers in spring, pink, chocolate and green, lasting a very long time in perfection. A fine plant of easy growth, and as beautifully as many high-priced novelties. 35 cents to $1.00

**Eulalia japonica zebrina** .......... .25 to 1.00

**Ficus costaricensis,** the well-known "Rubber plant," but in miniature form, commonly called: Baby rubber.... .35 to 1.00
" **radicans variegata** .......... .35 to 1.50
" **repens** .......... .15 to 1.00
" " **variegata** .......... .25 to 1.00

The last three are small-leaved evergreen vines, belonging to the rubber tree family and clinging to the wall or stones; very fine for covering trellis.

**Fittonia.** Elegant plants, with handsome colored foliage.

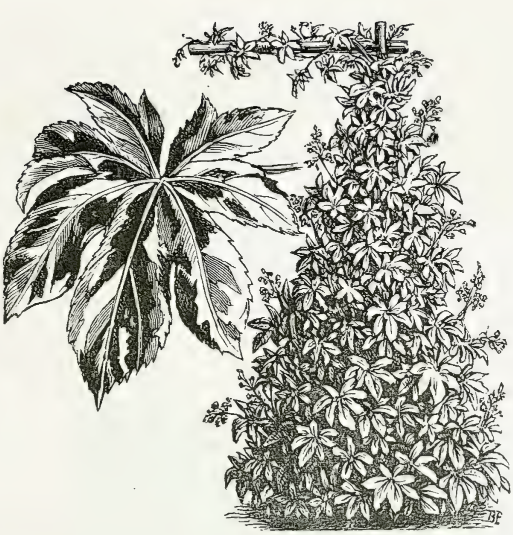
**F. Argyroneura,** vivid green, with network of pure white veins... .20

**F. Verschaffelti,** foliage dark green, with clear red midrib and veins. .20

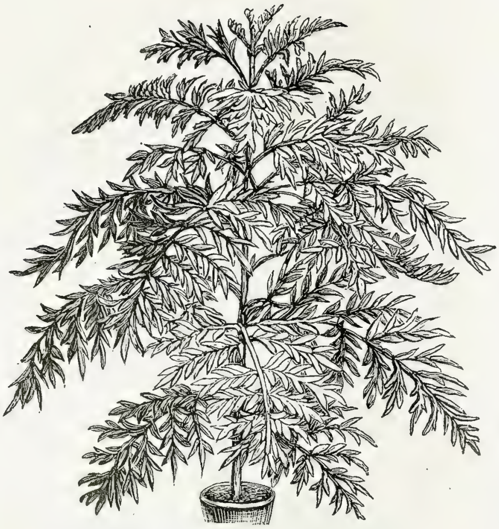
**Fuchsia microphylla nana** .......... .25 and 1.00

**Gesneria.** Always taken as being artificial. Stem and leaves dark-red velvet, six varieties, each.......... 35 and 50 cents.

## ODD AND RARE PLANTS.



Humulus Jap. variegata.



Grevillea robusta.

**Grevillea** robusta, Australian silk tree ............. 10 to 25 cents

" alpina ........................................ .15 to 2.50

**Gynura-aurantiaca,** "Purple Velvet Plant." The stem, as well as the leaves are entirely covered with purple hairs, always taken as being artificial. 20 and 50 cents.

**Heeria** elegans. A small red and yellow-leaved plant of creeping habit ............................................ .15 to .25

**Hibiscus "Peachblow,"** new double........................ 25 cents.

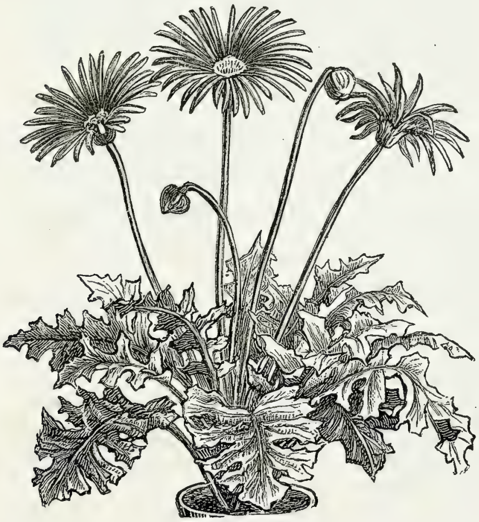
" tricolor, leaves: red, green and white mottled. 15 and 50 cents.

" radicans, trailing, leaves green and golden... 15 and 50 cents.

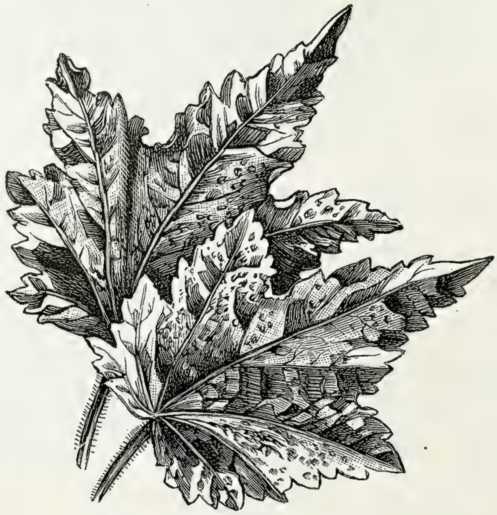
**Humulus** japonica variegata ............................ .15 to .50

" **Herbstii** microphylla nana ........................ .25 to 1.00

**Iresine Herbstii** ............................................ .25 to 1.00



Gerbera Jamesonii ... .35 to .75.



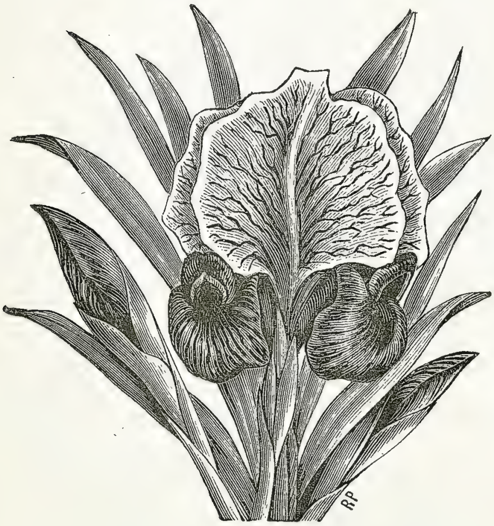
**Kitaibelia** Lindemuthii, hardy ................. .35 to .50

### Odd and Rare Plants.

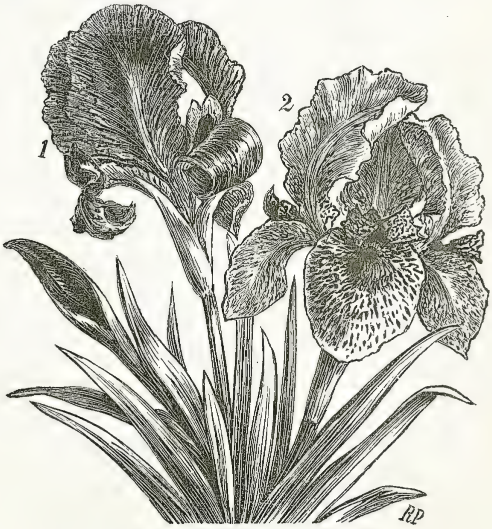
**Kochia Trichophila,** a fine plant for decorative purposes of recent introduction. Towards fall, leaves and stems will turn into a blood-red, assuming a ball of fire, flowers red ........................... 15 to 50 cents.

## Japanese Dwarf Miniature Plants

| | |
|---|---|
| **Miniature evergreens,** with japanese porcelain pots | .35 to 1.00 |
| **Miniature azalea,** with Japanese porcelain pots | .50 to 1.00 |
| **Miniature roses,** double flowering, sweet scented | .25 to 1.25 |
| **Carex japonica** | .20 to .50 |
| **Japan golden-leaved privet** | .15 to .35 |
| **Japan golden variegated honeysuckle** | .15 to .50 |
| **Japan golden-leaved boxwood** | .15 to .50 |
| **Japan variegated ivy** | .25 to .50 |
| **Japanese maples,** with blood-red, pink or golden leaves | .50 to 2.50 |
| **Japanese** dwarf fuchsia | .25 to 1.00 |
| **Japanese iris,** flowers ten to twelve inches in diameter and rival the Orchids in their rich coloring and marking | .20 to .35 |



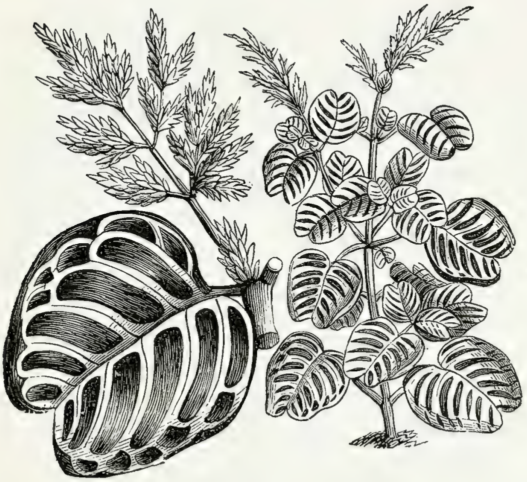
Jap. iris.



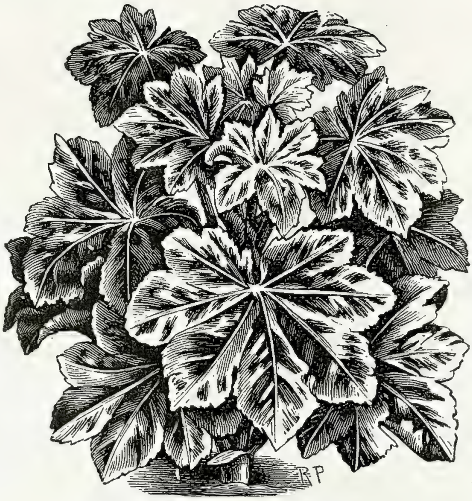
Jap iris.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Malvastrum** capense var. Lindemuthii | .35 to 2.00 |
| **Marantas** in varieties. Very valuable room plants, forming magnificent specimens. Leaves metallic green, splashed, veined or striped in many combinations, such as gray, olive, maroon, etc., usually red underneath. According to variety and size | .20 to 5.00 |
| **Marica Northiana.** A very fine stately plant, leaves are sword-like, flowers butterfly-like and of a beautiful light blue | .20 to .50 |
| **Mimosa** putica, sensitive or touch me not | .10 to .25 |
| **Mitraria coccinea** | .25 to 2.50 |
| **Myrtus microphylla** var. | .25 to 2.00 |

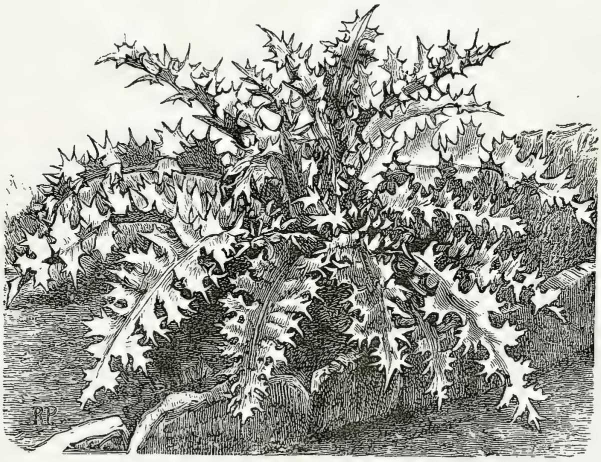
## ODD AND RARE PLANTS.



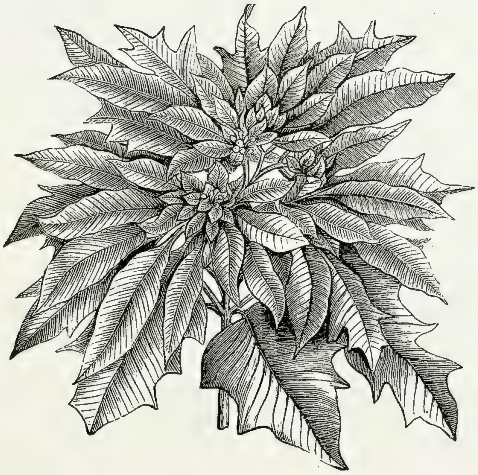
Iresine Herbstii



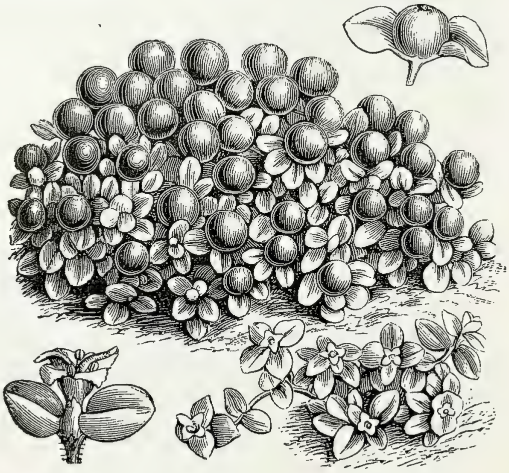
**Lavatera arborea variegata** ............ .35 to 2.50



**Onopordon** bracteatum (silver leaves). .25 to .50

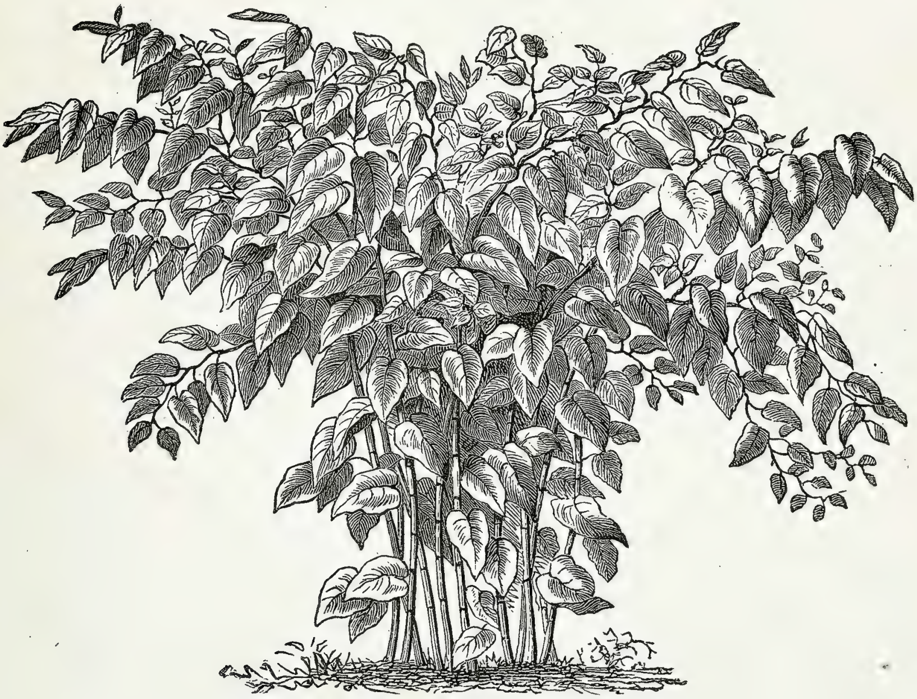


**Poinsettia** pulcherima ............ .25 to .50



**Nertera depressa,** a creeping, low-growing plant, covered all over with red berries ....... .25 to .50

## ODD AND RARE PLANTS.



**Polygonum** sacchalinense (herbaeceus) .. .15 to 1.00

**Pellionia daveauana,** from Cochin-China, of drooping or kreeping habit. Leaves are thick and leathery, of a silvery-gray mottled and marbled with dark green and covered with purple lustre, under part red.... 15 and 50 cents.

**Peperomia.** Leaves thick and waxy-like, silvery-gray, with metallic green stripes, very beautiful and excellent for parlor windows. Comes from Sandwich Island.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Peperomia** | metallica ... | .35 to 1.00 |
| “ | prostrata .. | .50 to 2.00 |
| “ | resedaeflora | .20 to 1.00 |
| “ | vexticillata | .15 to 2.00 |

**PARSONSIA** hyssopifolia.

A small myrtle-like bush with blue flowers .......... .20 to 1.00

**Pothos celatocaulis,**

fine for trellis ........ .50 to 2.00

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Pourretia** | **Achupalla** ... | .50 to 1.00 |
| “ | **mexicana** .. | .75 to 1.25 |

**Panicum** variegatum ... .15 to .50

**Resurrection plant.** Lycopodium (Selaginella) Lepidophyllum. A rounded ball of tightly coiled up leaves, dry and apparently dead, will live for hundreds of years without being planted or watered. Put into a shallow bowl of water, the fronds will slowly unfold outward until in short time the whole plant has resurrected, flattened out into a lovely rosette of beautiful, velvet green, fern-like moss. It will grow nicely in a moist, shady place in sandy soil, and can be resurrected at will, time and again, by being allowed to curl up and become dry each time, after having been fully opened out by supply of water. Very odd and marvelous. Ten cents each, three for twenty-five cents.

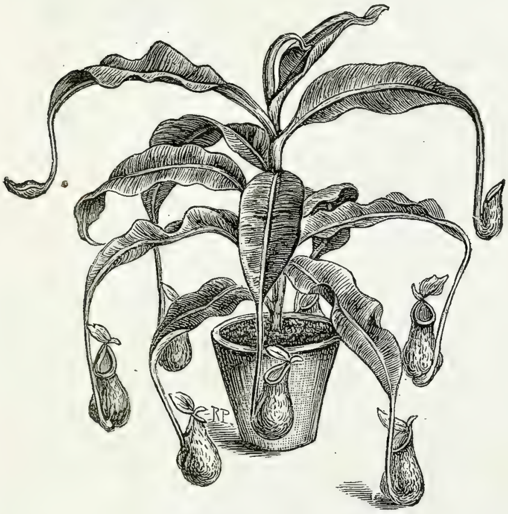
**Roses in varieties,** two-year-old plants, in spring only, each twenty-five cents.

## Odd and Rare Plants.

**Platycerium, "Stag-or Elk-horn ferns."** These odd, fantastic ferns produce novel and beautiful effects in parlor window or conservatory decoration. The formation of their great fronds are divided into broad segments of grayish-green, and their peculiar growth is best displayed when suspended on blocks of wood or cork-bark, though they also thrive well in baskets or pans. The plants are of easy culture, and the new fronds, which they are constantly unfolding, excite great interest.

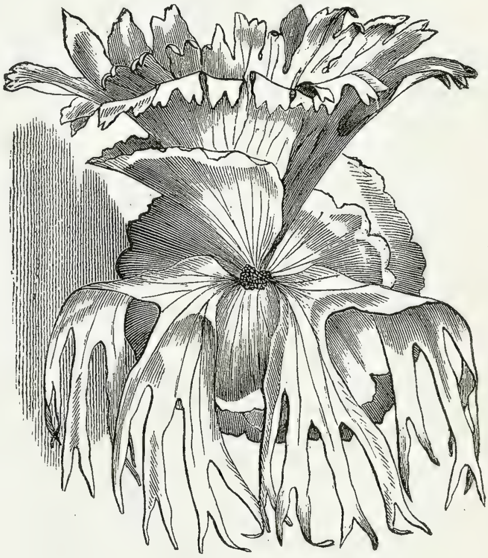
| | |
|---|---|
| **stag horn ferns,** mounted on wood or cork bark............. | .75 to 2.50 |
| **elk horn ferns,** " " " " ...................... | .25 to 7.50 |

Special list of above varieties with prices, also "photos," on application.

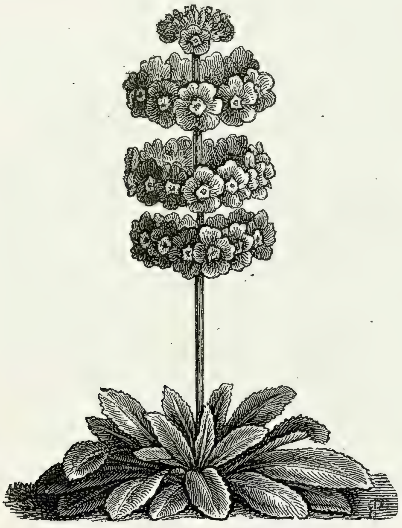


Nepenthes,

**list on application** ... 2.00 to 7.50

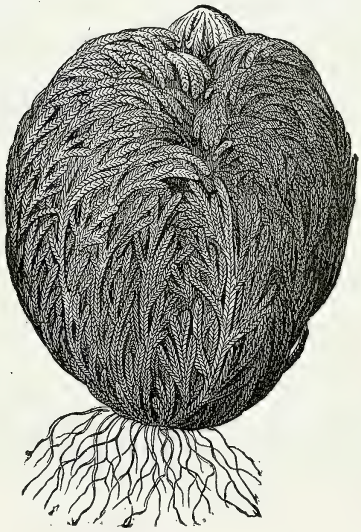


Platycerium grande.



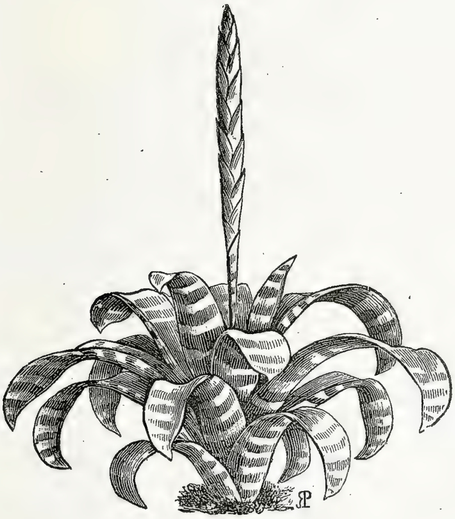
**Primula Poissoni**

(hardy).............. .25 to .50

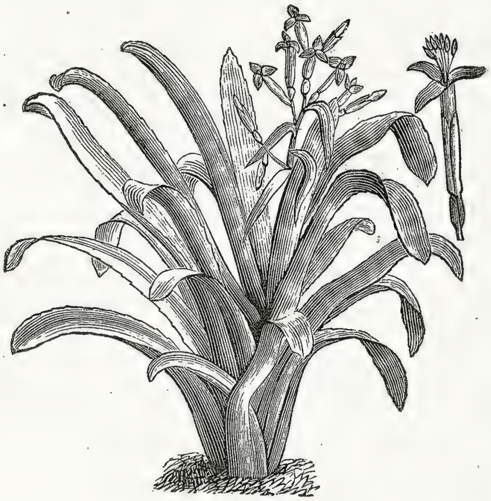


Resurection plant.
in dry state.

## ODD AND RARE PLANTS.

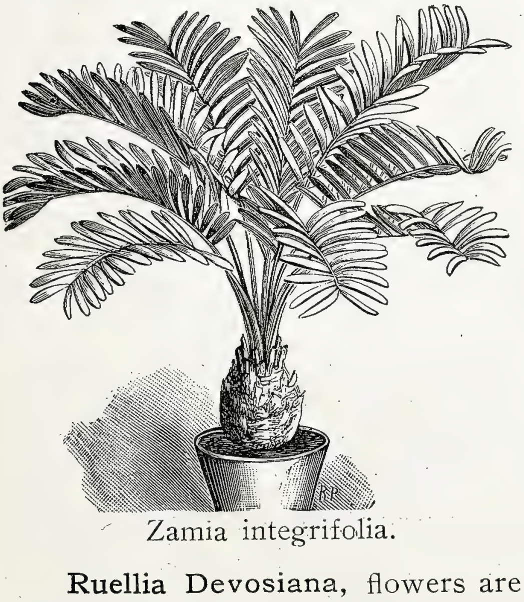


Vriesia splendens.

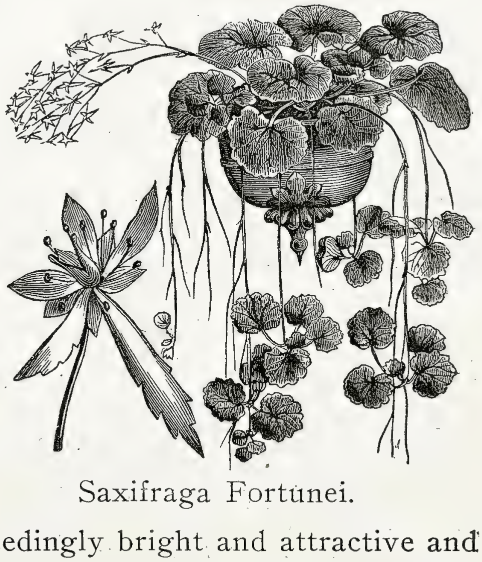


Billbergia.

**Tillandsia, Vriesia, Bromelia, Billbergia and Nidularium.** All the flashing brilliancy of these odd plants depends upon the vividly colored bracts of their long flower scapes. They depend upon the air alone for their sustenance, and look like tropical birds of gay plumage as they hang suspended on their rafts. They are exceedingly easy to grow, needing only to be wired to a block of wood and given plenty of water and a warm temperature. Besides their bright flowers, some of them have beautiful mottled leaves, which are set in a rosette shape, forming a perfect pitcher, which holds the water, and all are most valuable for decoration and curiosity. Full list on application. Prices acording to varieties, potted with peat in baskets or pans or mounted on blocks .............. .50 to 10.00



Zamia integrifolia.

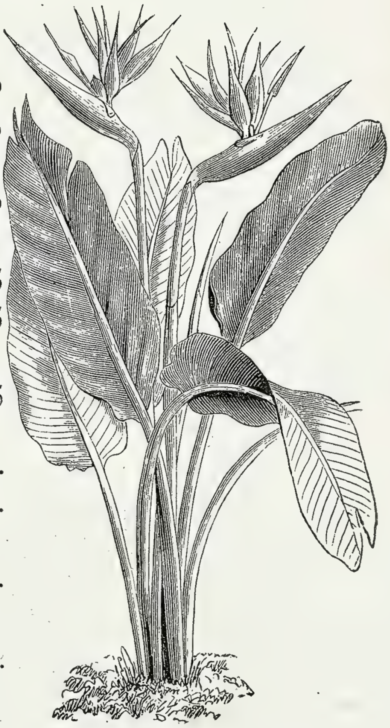


Saxifraga Fortunei.

**Ruellia Devosiana**, flowers are exceedingly bright and attractive and bloom quite freely. The small leaves are velvet-green and purple variegated. The plant forms a perfect little bush, making it very handsome for any ornament .......................................... 15, 25 and 50 cents.

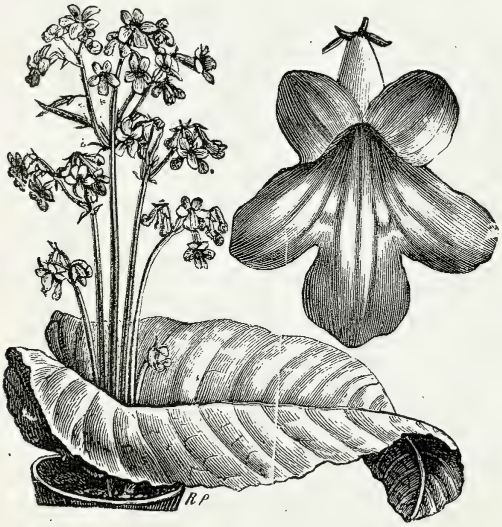
## Odd and Rare Plants.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Rudbeckia**, double, golden glow | 5 cents. |
| **Saxifraga** Fortunei, tricolor | .35 to 1.00 |
| " Fortunei, tricolor superba | .50 to 1.00 |
| **Sibthorpia** europaea var | .25 to 1.00 |
| **Streptocarpus** Wendlandi | .25 to .75 |
| " hybridus Goliath | .25 to .75 |
| " " grandiflora, red, violet or white | .20 to .75 |
| **Tradescantia**, green foliage | 10 cents. |
| " bronz or golden foliage | 15 cents. |
| " dracaenifolia, grows in form of a dracaenea | 25 cents. |
| " navicularis, leaves in shape of a ship | 35 cents. |
| **Vitis gongylodes**, very interesting | $1.00 and $2.00 |



**Strelitzia** Reginæ
.75 to 5.00

**Vegetable sheep** from New Zealand. World's greatest curiosity, grows without soil nor water. Nice plants with stand and glass globe. 75 cents and $1.00



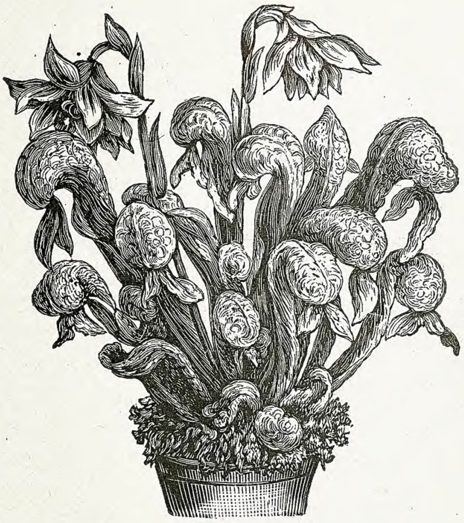
**Strobilanthes dyerianus**, "Royal Purple." Plants grow about eighteen inches high, leaves are long, of most intense metallic purple, shading into light rose, with light green margin, flowers lovely blue..15 cents to $1.00

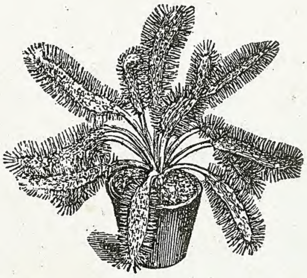
**Zamia integrifolia.** Similar to the "Sago Palm," but much smaller and more delicate in form, increasing in beauty each year. An excellent room or table plant ........... .25 to 2.50

# Carnivorous Plants

This is an interesting family of plants, suitable for the aquatic garden, conservatory, or as house plants, on the window shelf or aquarium. Planted in rather sandy soil, and, if possible, with a little peat and moss they will form into nice plants and shoot up their large, curious flowers annually. They are noted as insect-eating plants, any mosquito or flies, etc., which may alight on them, will hardly ever be able to get away.

There are about one hundred species, found all over the world, of which I list the following:



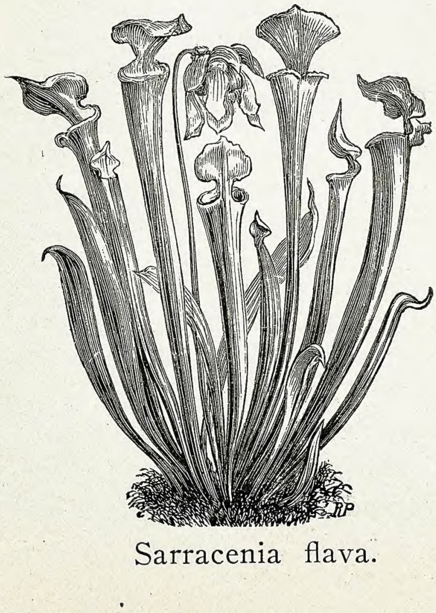


Drosera capensis.

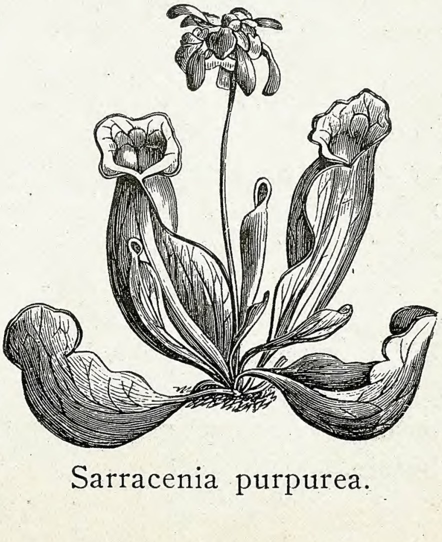
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Drosera** (sun dew) binata | .50 | to 1.00 |
| " **capensis**....... | .35 | to 1.00 |
| " **Spathulata**.... | .75 | to 2.00 |

**Darlingtonia californea** .50 to 1.00

**Dionaea muscipula.** Venus fly-trap. One of the wonders of vegetable kingdom. The leaves are terminated by clawlike wings, armed with soft, irritable spines. A fly or other insect which may alight on them, will be closed up on them at once.......................20 cents, 3 for 25 cents.



Sarracenia flava.



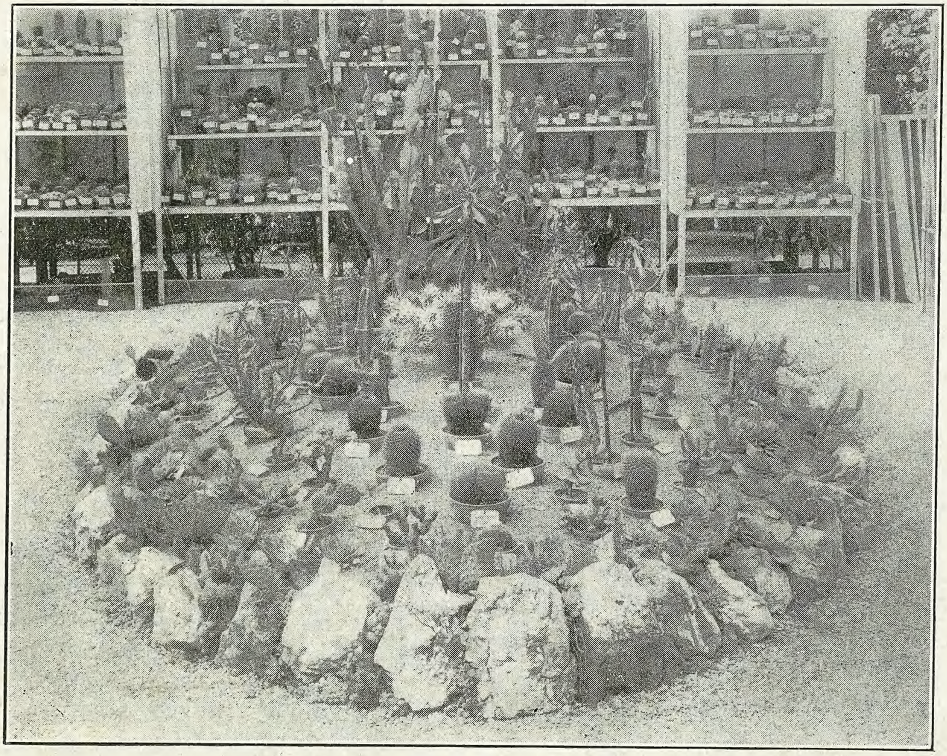
Sarracenia purpurea.

## CARNIVOROUS PLANTS.

**Sarracenias** are handsome natives of our northern bogs and perfectly hardy. Commonly called pitcher plants on account of their red and light-green mottled leaves, which are in form of a pitcher or trumpet. Insects which may fly, fall or crawl into them, will not be able to get out of them again.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sarracenia drummondii | .25 to .50 |
| Saracenia flava (trumpet leave) | .20 to .50 |
| Saracenia purpurea | .15 to .35 |

**Pinguicula caudata.** A beautiful, decorative, in form of a "rosette"-growing plant from Mexico, exuding a peculiar mucous fluid on its leaves to which insects adhere and are dissolved. The flowers which are large and light crimson in color, appear on four to five inch long stalks without interruption from April to September. Leaves are broad and yellow-green in color.



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A collection of echinocactus and mamillarias in pots on shelves in the open air to protect them from heavy rains.

In foreground:—A neat and excellent arranged rockery planted with mamillarias and cereus in centre and opuntias and succulents between the rocks.

**☞ In conclusion to this list of plants I may say that I also have quite a number of plants of more or less botanical value and rarity, and therefore customers may please ask for plants wanted, even if they are not listed herein.**